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without reserve for cash at dwelling dis-the entire Furniture, consisting of Tha-Marble-top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Beds, Bedding, etc., etc., all of which and in spiendid order. M. A. BUTTEES & CO., Auctioneers. GRANITE WARE, LE CUTLERY, TIN WARE,
AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ETC.
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VOLUME XXXII.

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87, including everything as above, 88, including everything as above, 87, including everything as above, 88, including everything as a second everything as a second everything everyt WHITE STAR LINE United States and Royal Mail Steamers between North and Liverpool. For passage apply to Compan. Click. 48 South Clark. St. ALFRED LAGERGREN. General Western Agei

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. North German Lloyd.

In stemens of this Company will sail every Satury from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, as of mange-From New York to Southampton, cate, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 5100, second thin 500, second thin 500, second thin 500, gold; steerage, 530 currency. For freight 22 passes apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Lane.

New New Tork to Bristol (England) direct.

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Richardson's New Method FOR THE PIANOFORTE. Price \$2.25.

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250,000 copies sold. Sales have surpassed those of all other books combined. Be sure to order by the above full title, and do not accept instead of his, The Modern School, which is an older book by the same author. Mr. Richardson's opinion of he merits of this first effort may be gathered from the following, taken from the preface to the New Marnon.

"Becoming at length satisfied of the truth of these criticisms, (by many eminent composers and professors,) and convinced that meat improvements were obviously needed, determined, if possible, to remedy the descets. Profiting by the experience and admined at the country of the best practical teachers, I commenced a therough and critical examination of my first method, and concluded that he colly remedy would be to bring out a new work on an improved plan."

This new work, substituted for the defective

This new work, substituted for the defective NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO.. Boston.

The Coffege and Grammar School will reopen Jan. 17.

NAYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, HEATER, PRINT, Opens Jan. 8. Location nul: grounds ample, buildings commodicate, the instruction in civil Englacering, the Classica, natish; careful supervision of caucie, For Ci-apply to Col. Thick, Hy ATT, President.

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One Hundred Thousand Yards. Of HAMBURGS, choice new patterns, from the narrowest to the widest, in EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, ranging in price 3c, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12tc, 15c, 18c,

20c, 25c, and upwards. Buying direct from the best known manufacturers in St. Gallen, Switzerland, we can safely recommend our prices as being lower than those of other Houses.

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Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The constituenthin heretofore existing under the firm rame of Aibrand & Breyer, at Sec North Weils-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Aibrand will centinue on with the unsiness, collect all outstands and pay all debts.

January 12, 1878.

C. G. BREYER. DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Oberndorf, Lindheimer & Co. has this day been dissolved by includi consent. Frederick Oberndorf and David Miers withdrawing from said firm.

LEWIS OFFICE OFFI Chicago, Jan. 14, 1878.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
1118 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Proceedings of the Silver Convention at Springfield Yesterday.

Judge C. B. Lawrence, of Chicago, Chosen President.

The Committee on Resolutions Headed by the Hon. W. C. Goudy.

Text of the Declarations and Resolutions Adopted.

Ex-Cougressmen Robinson and McNeely Recall the Proceedings of 1873.

Demonetization Unwittingly Aided by the Very Owners of the Bonanza Mines.

The Specious Plea Then Advanced that Pagan Nations Would Drain Our Silver.

Effective Speeches by Messrs. Turner, Forsythe, Harlow, Bross, Archer, and Crebs.

Dispatches Received from the State Grange and Individuals in Sympathy -Views of Correspondents.

IN COUNCIL.

THE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD.
Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The Silver Con-Quincy, was held in the Senate Chamber to-day ast evening and this morning it was though that the attendance would be quite small, and, indeed, when the hour of opening arrived there was a brilliant array of empty seats, but, as the nidday trains began to arrive, there commence an influx of delegates from Quincy, Carlinville, Decatur, Peoria, Charleston, and other towns

bad roads in the interior, and to the fact that too short a notice . had been given, may be attributed the want of a genera in numbers it possessed in brains. Never ba your correspondent attended a deliberative body in which there was better decorum, closer

ed Secretaries.

Messrs. Archer of Pike, Hise of Cook, Ross of Fulton, and Jacobs of Adams, were ap-

pointed Vice-Presidents.
On motion, the Chair appointed as a Committee on Resolutions Messrs. Goudy, Bross, Bates, and Bennett of Cook, Rowland of Adams, Merritt of Sangamon, Emery of Peoria, Picker-ell of Macon, Bouton of Union, Etter of Mc-Lean, Jack of Mason, Conkling of Sangamon, Bush of Pike, and Knapp of Scott.

The Committee retired to deliberate, and RUDOLPH E. TURNER addressed the Convention. He gave a con-densed history of all the acts relative to the coinage which had been passed by Congress, and then, in a glowing manner, eulogized the Republican party for what it had done; but, if it refused to participate in the movement for the restoration of the silver dollar, it would be an act of violence to the country equal to the firing on Fort Sunter. The commerce of the country was paraizzed, bankruptcy stalked through the land, thousands of men were suffering from the want of bread because they could not obtain work. Why should we hesi-tate to remonetize silver, if it would aid us to roll off the burden of debt under which we now stagger! The bondholders, the New York agitators, and the capitalists of New England

would, without doubt, should gold become

DEMAND PAYMENT IN DIAMONDS OR PLATINA. The Mississippi Valley is capable of sustaining a population of 180,000,000, and last year it produced 1,800,000,000 bushels of grain. We were to-day standing face to face with the fact that 3,000,0000 of people in this broad land were all out of employment. During the last four years \$900,000,000 of railroad bonds had been forfeited, and \$1,500,000,000 of stock had been destroyed. To the War alone should not be ascribed the depression. It was mainly due to the financial legislation of the past eight or ten years. There should be no session of Congress oftener than once in ten years. All the financial legislation of the past eight years should be repealed, and an amendment to the Constitution should be adopted prohibiting any financial legislation for the next thirty

years.
In response to several loud calls,

of Chicago, addressed the meeting. He said that he came here to participate with his fellowcitizens in endeavoring to procure the remone-tization of the silver dollar, which, for eighty years, had been the coin of the country. Alexander Hamilton laid down the principle that the limitation of coin to any one metal would work an injury to the people. It was through his labors that the silver dollar of the same value as the old milled Spanish dollar was estab-

THE GOLD DOLLAR WAS NOT ENOUGH until after the discovery of gold in California in 1849, and it was made equal to the silver dollar.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

The dollar was appointed as the unit of value. The law provided for the coinage of the copper cent. It did not provide that 100 cents should make a dollar, but the cent was made the one-hundredth part of the dollar. It was useless to talk of the dollar being worth 90 or 92 cents. Those who advecated the use of more silver in the coinage of the dollar MRANT TO BRIVE IT OUT OF CIRCULATION, just as it was when it was worth 8 per cent more than gold. The Lath Union made the ratio of silver to gold fifteen and one-half to one. Here it had been afteen to one. Putting in more silver would drive the coin out of circulation. In a lew years, if the silver dollar were restored, we would be obliged to make the proportion lifteen and one-half to one in order to keep the silver at home. Previous to 1873 we had the privilege of paying in gold or silver. Daniel Webster said that, under the Constitution, Congress had no power to demonstrate either gold or silver.

SENATOR ARCHER, OF PIKE COUNTY, was the next speaker. The silver dollar before the formation of the Constitution and down to 1873 was the unit of value in this country, and was received in payment of debts.

the formation of the Constitution and down to 1873 was the unit of value in this country, and was received in payment of debts to any amount. Who was responsible for the demonetization! Did the American people ever demand it at any convention, in any platform, or from any stump! Were the people ever consulted! The deople never asked for it. When the act of 1873 was passed, the members of Congress knew nothing of its meaning, and

members of Congress knew nothing of its meaning, and

knew nomine of the fractor

that was practiced. The American people believed that Congress had no power to pass this act, because it had not the power to do anything that would tend to wreck the properties of the people. Previous to the act of 18% many of the bonds were payable in greenbacks. Then the Government declared that they would by payable in "coth." "Coin" was then gold and silver. The Government had the right to pay in one or both. By this declaration of coin payagent, the amount of the debt was increased hundreds of millions. The moment the people insisted on performing the contract as they understood it the cry was raised, "You are weakening the public credit?" The determination of the people to pay in coin the bonds that were payable in currency was

A BREAKING OF A CONTRACT.

In a fraud on the people Congress dropped the colunge of silver, and the bondholders demanded gold alone. Nine-tenths of the West and South demanded the remonetization of silver. The land was on the verge of bankruptey. Failures were of an every-day occurrence. We could demand from Congress the remonetization of silver, which was stolen from us, and Congress were a public heritage, and the people should not be robbed of its benefits. We should no longer serve the money-changers,—neither should Congress. They must be cleaned out of the temple of liverty.

In order to give the Committee time to prepare the resolutions a recess was taken for two hours.

pare the resolutions a recess was taken for two hours.

After recess, Mr. Goudy, Chairman of the Committee, presented the following resolu-WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of April 2 WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of April 2, 1792, provision was made for the coinage of a silver coin of the value of the Spanish milled dollar then current, containing 371% grains of pure silver, to be the monetary unit of the United States; and, sithough the standard weight of the said dollar was originally 416 grains including the alloy, was in 1837 reduced to 412% grains, yet the quantity of pure silver which, it contained and its intrinsic value remained unchanged for a period of more than eighty years, during all of which time the silver dollar so coined continued to be the monetary unit and standard measure of value for the United States; and

the American people; and WHEREAS, The business an ess and credits of the whole

namely, silver of \$120 and gold of \$25.8 grains; therefore, Resolved, That the emonetization of the silver dollar of the United States was a change in our monetary system so grave and radical in its character, and so vitally affecting the commercial interests and rights of the people, that it ought not to have been venumed upon even under circumstances most favorable, until after a full, thorough and exhaustive discussion of its merits be-

body in which there was better decorum, closer attention to the questions under discussion, and an abler exposition of argument. One noticeable feature was the absence of the loungers who usually invade the Capitol whenever a convention is in session. They devoted their stention to the military meeting in the Representatives' Hall.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order by J. G. Rowland, of the Quincy Herald, who nominated Judge Lawrence as President. The nomination was concurred in, and the Judge returned his thanks for the honor conferred. They had met for the purpose of expressing the opinion that prevails among nine-tenths of the people in regard to the wrong and fraud which had been perpetrated in demonetizing silver, and demanding, on behalf of the people, that the wrong be righted, and the dollar restored to the position it once held.

Messrs. Orendorff of, Sangamon, Dowdall of Peoria, and Denearre of Adams, were appointed. That we view with just alarm the social and restored to the proposed resumption of specie payments, and unjustly increasing the bareon of every individual at large.

Messrs. Archer of Pike, Hise of Cook, Ross

extends to the view with pust alarm the social and related to the view with just alarm the social and related to have view with just alarm the social and related to have view with just alarm the social and related to have view with just alarm the social and related to have view with just alarm the social and related to have a first to have been related to the responsible, until lafter a full, thorogeneous discussion of its more favorable, until lafter a full, thorogeneous most favorable, until lafter a full, thorogeneous discussion of its merits of the lower and the country, without one word of discussion, either in or on of Congress, and the obstinate presistency with which the scheme by which the scheme is still prosect a reckless disregard for the public veilare on the payment of the most on the scheme is still prosect a reckles disregard for the public weilare on the payment o

clandestinely rooted of the ignatement quality of one-half of their metallic currency, gheory gard and one-half of their metallic currency, gheory gard and proposed resumption of specie payments, and unjustly increasing the better of every individual and and the proposed resumption of species payments, and unjustly increasing the better of every individual and the proposed resumption the proposed resumption of every individual and the proposed resumption the proposed resumption of the propose of the control of the propose of the control of the propose. We have serviced in van through his the strangeling masses by whose labor the morey must be strength of the propose of the pather credition, these bosins the decanage of the pather credition, these bosins in the strength of the pather credition, these bosins in the strength of the pather credition, these bosins in the strength of the pather credition, there bosins the decanage of the pather credition, there bosins are to receive payment. We dummt that ingust the pather credition, the pather credition, the proposed of the pather credition, the pather credition, the pather credition that the pather credition, the pather credition that the pather credition, the pather credition that the pather credition, the pather credition that the pather credition to the pather credition to the pather credition to the pather crediti

ance of our trade with foreign nations is in our favor yet. We are in linaucial distress. The question as to the causes of this great and trying depression the people have answered by referring it to the financial legislation of the past fifteen years. Every linaucial law passed in that time was in the sole interest of fixed capital. There was no war between capital destined for the development of the country and labor, but there was a conflict between labor and the holders of money for usury. All these financial measures were in the interest of the money-lenders. There had been no legislation to lighten the burden of labor. Everything had been done in the interest of fixed capital, and the chief act in all this scheme of legislation had been the act driving out the silver dollar.

silver dollar.

17 WAS PASSED WITHOUT EXAMINATION
by Congress. The dollar had been the unit of
value since 1789. What was the object of demonetizing it! It was to increase the power of
those who held the purse of the country,—to
reduce the value of property, and increase the
purchasing power of gold. It gave the moneylenders the opportunity to dictate to the working classes.

the interest and principal of these bonds were to be paid. We demanded that that act be repealed and the dollar restored, so that the product of our mines could be utilized. It was said that the silver dollar was not worth as much as the gold dollar, and that the clamor for remonetization was an effort said that the silver dollar was not worth as much as the gold dollar, and that the claimor for remonetization was an effort of the debtor to pay in depreciated coin. What depreciated it! Make it a legal-tender, and it would be just as useful as gold. There could be no substantial difference. It was claimed that it would be a violation of good faith. The language of the contract was the coin of July, 1870. That included the silver dollar.

THERE WERE OTHER VINANCIAL MEASURES

THERE WERE OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES PENDING for the relief of the country. There was the bill to repeal the Resumption act. It had passed in the House, and was now in the Scnate. It was proposed to resume in a few months. What would it be done with! There were \$380,000,000 of greenbacks and only \$32,000,000 of gold in the Treasury. It was claimed that there would be an accumulation of gold. There was NOT AN INSTANCE IN ALL HISTORY where a people maintained specie payment unless there were more coin on hand than notes in circulation. Yet it was proposed to resume by force, bringing down paper and putting up gold.—to retire all the greenbacks but \$32,000,000. Where, then, would be values! The result would be absolute national and personal bankruptey. When Congress should make the greenbacks receivable for all public as well as private dues, then would it be as good as gold. To secare a return of the prosperity of five years ago it was only necessary to remonetize allows and make the greenbacks are was not not respectively for the greenbacks are continued and personal bankrupter. To secure a return of the prosperity of figures ago it was only necessary to remonet silver and make the greenbacks receivable

all dues.

WILLIAM BROSS, OF CHICAGO,
was the next speaker. He begged to second
the resolutions, as the sentiments they expressed met his approbation. The hard times
which had been reality growing worse ever since
the great crash of 1873 had forced upon the
whole country the discussion of financial issues.
Property, real property especially, had depreciated immensely, and the cause and the
cure of this state of things were the vital questions for the people, and especially for Congress
and the Executive, to settle. Of course, the
waste and the inflation caused by the War had
much to do with it, but more important to our
present purpose was present purpose was

THE GIGANTIC FRAUD

perpetrated in Congress in 1873, by which the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped. The charge that this act was a stopped to the charge that this act was a stopped to congress did not know the character of the bill by which this villainous act was accomplished.

THE QUESTION

now was, since the New York bankers and Eastern capitalists had stricken hands with the gold aristocrats of Europe, had we a people free to not according to the principles of exact justice, and to pay the debts of the Government according to the strict letter of the contract under which that indebtedness was incurred! But these swindlers would be sure to find that the people of the South and West had more power than they, even though backed by thousands of millions. What they domanded was that silver should be trestored to the position wisely given it by the fathers of the Republic, and then it would be time enough to discuss the propriety of demonetizing it. It was first demonetized by Great Britain, the speaker thought, in 1816. This was DONE FOR THE REASON that silver was relatively dearer than gold, and

it. It was first demonetized by Great Britain, the speaker thought, in 1816. This was DONE FOR THE REASON that silver was relatively dearer than gold, and Great Britain took advantage of this to pay her debts in the cheaper metal. This whole argument was in a nutshell. All the bonds issued previous to 1869 were, except those issued to the Pacific railways, declared to be payable, interest and principal, in coin. In 1870 the Funding act was passed, wherein all the bonds issued under it were made payable in coin, and it was so printed on the bonds. To pretend that them en who bought the bonds did not understand that they were payable in gold or silver, at the option of the Government, was A MOST GLARING ABSURDITY.

All the dishonesty was on the part of those who were striving to wring from the toil of the people from 10 to 20 per cent more than they agreed to pay. In order to effect that robbery, they first demonetized the silver dollar, thus depreciating the value of silver, and now they pleaded their our fraud in extenuation of that robbery. It was about time the American people asserted their manhood, and put at defiance the opinons of the Old World. That opinion is manufactured by POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL ARISTOCRATS who had no sympathy with the people, and no regard for justice when it conflicts with their

EX-CONGRESSMAN J. C. ROBINSON

EX-CONGRESSMAN J. C. ROBINSON
said: "Our object is to trieve the country from
its embarrassed condition. The bill before the
Schate making the silver dollar a legal-tender
will certainly pass, because all the people feel
it. The trouble is with one member of the
President's Cabinet, and that man is John Sherman. He was made Secretary by the consolidated money power of the country. All the
financial legislation favored the accumulation
of capital of the country. As against the latter
interest, Sherman is more of a Wall street man
than a New Yorker, for he is a Western man
with Eastern ideas. He controls the President's
policy." When in Congress the speaker
DID NOT HEAR OF THE BILL.
—in fact, until three or four years after. Look-

DID NOT HEAR OF THE BILL.

—in fact, until three or four years after. Looking into the future, he had no doubt but what the bill for the remonetization of the dollar would eventually pass. New England was now acting as the South did previous to the War. It had fastened a system of legislation upon the people that was destroying the West. Edmunds and Bayard represented the bondholders of the country. They knew nothing of the fabor of the country. They knew nothing of the fabor of the country. They knew nothing of the fabor of the country. They knew nothing of the fabor of the country. They knew nothing of the fabor of the country. The wnow power would not argue the question under discussion. It was aggressive, and, when one differed from it, raised the cry of "Repudiation"! We ought to pay our debts as we agreed to!

THE SILVER BILL. WAS ONLY A BROINING.

We must go on repealing. Repeal the acts of the past eighteen years. Repeal the protective tariff. The West demanded free trade and equal taxation.

capil taration.

SHCRETARY-OF-STATE RARLOW
believed that it was not a sectional fight. It
was a contest between capital and labor. He
hoped to see the remonetization of silver speedily enforced, when the poor man's silver would
purchase as much as the rich man's gold, and
then, in a short time, gold, greenbacks, and
silver would all be on a par.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, OF SANGANON,
favored the resolutions with all his heart. The
Resumption act was the greatest infamy ever
perpetrated on the American public, and should
be immediately repealed. There were \$350,000,000 of greenbacks to be redeemed. When
could the coin be had? Let the greenbacks be
made as good as gold by making them receivable for all dues, public and private. Engiand
in 1819 passed her Resumption act, and out of
the distress that ensued grew riots and assassinations.

heard read Secretary Sherman's letter of January, 1868, which has been so frequently published of late, and then proceeded to elaborate the arguments of his morning speech.

from the State Grange of Illinois, now in sersion, sends greeting:

Resolved, That this Grange is in hearty sympathy with the measures now in progress in Congress to remonetize silver, with the understanding that the silver dollar will be 412% grains of standard silver, and the subsidiary coins of a like progress of a like progress of the subsidiary coins of t ard silver, and the subsidiary coins of a like pro-portion made a full legal tender.

Dispatches were also read from Havana and New Salem encouraging the Convention to pro-ceed with its holy work.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and unanimously adopted, as was also Mr. Crebb's resolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BASTERN REPUSAL TO PUBLISH "SILVER "-SIDE CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- Your candor and patience silver question and answering over and over noteworthy. How in contrast with some Easthave written a good many columns first and last, returned the accompanying article for want of room and the "more imperative claim ! own judges how they can best fill their col-umns, yet when, as in this case, the honesty and financial integrity of the great mass of the

umns, yet when, as in this case, the honesty and financial integrity of the great mass of the Western people are involved, it would seem of sufficient consequence to grant a full and patient hearing of their side.

Chicago, Jan. 1. 1878—To the Editor of the Boston Congregationalist—Dean Sine: The question of restoring the silver dollar to its old position seems likely to become a sectional one, with the East on one side and the West and South on the other. Like most Governmental questions it has ethical elements, and therefore it is not surprising that religious papers should have something to say about it. Those of the East, especially in New England, are, without exception, so far as I have noticed, very pronounced in their condemnation of the measure as "dishonest." and "a violation of public faith." with the mational creditors, and "infation," if not "repudiation."

As a Yankee in the West, I cannot bear such accusations from our kindred at the East. I am specially sensitive that our old standard papers, on which we have relied so much for religious and ethical teachings, have become the accusers. There is another danger that I fear and deprecate,—the crippling of their inducing in the West, unless some other explanation of their position can be given than what naturally suggests itself to the Western mind.

The following are the facts of the case, as taught us here: That the demonetization of silver in 1878 and "I was never asked for by the nation, and never anticipated by the nation. The question had never been proposed to the American people for their consideration. No political convention ever demanded it; no "past form" ever had in it such a "plank"; no President, or Congressman, or Senator was ever elected on such an issue; no Executive message had ever recommended it; no committee of either Senate or House had ever advised it: no bill, with perhaps a single exception, which attracted no attention, was ever introduced into either branch of Congress, which, in its title, contained the idea;

President, or Congressman, or Senator was ever elected on such an issue; no Executive message had ever recommended it; no committee of either Senate or House had ever advised it; no bill, with company and an ever introduced into either branch of Congress, which, in its titic, contained the idea; no petition from any part of the country for it was ever presented in Congress, no newspaper. East or West, North or South, distinct, contained the idea; no petition from any part of the country for it was ever presented in Congress; no newspaper. East or West, North or South, distinct, contained the idea of the Union. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellik will be remembered that President Lincol seed that the hough of the West, North or South, distinct the work was begun in 1873 by a single sentence hid away in the mint, which simply contract the old dollar from the work of the sentence, if no its very existence, was unknown to the President who signed the bill, to the Chairman of the contract of the sentence, if not lis very existence, was unknown to the President who signed the bill, to the Chairman of unc-claim of United States laws, and out more than of the legislators who would for it; that in a similar way the work was completed in 1874 in a revision of the code, which, it was then said, contained nothing new, and so was not discretion, message and the contract of the change was not discovered will long afterward, even President Grant wondering as late as 1875 why salver dollars did not circulate more to relieve the stringence.

Can there be maned any such convention, platform, election, message, reuort, bill, nettion, newspaper discussion, or debate in Congress. It was a sha soon and the contract of the contract o

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

tract cannot be reputation, and that the increase of real specie for money is not inflation; and, therefore, a paper that raises a cry of "wolf" when there is no "wolf" will not be able to move people when the wolf really comes.

I say again, if there is any mistake about the facts let that mistake be pointed out, and I will gladly use a better knowledge of the case in explanation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.-The United States is in-Critcaco, Jan. 1s.—The United States is in-debted to the holders of its obligations about two thousand millions of dollars. During the time that this debt was being incurred, both gold and silver, or either of them, were a legal-tender in payment of this debt and the interest thereon for any amount, according to the standard of fineness and weight established by act of Jan. 18, 1837 (United States Statutes at Large). I fail to discover the reason or pro-priety of the Government surrendering their

pricty of the Government surrendering their option to pay this debt in silver,—and by deonetizing it, the ability of the to resume specie payment is very greatly re The Government of the United States with respect to this debt occupies the position of a trustee acting for and in the interest of an trustee acting for and in the interest of an estate, and as such trustee it is its duty to pay this debt in accordance with the terms of the contract. If the Government as such trustee pays the bondholders in gold, when it would be to the interest of the taxpayers to pay it in silver, then the Government is robbing the people for the benefit of the bondholders are paid less than they are entitled to receive, according to the terms of the contract, then the Government would be roobing the bondholders for the benefit of the taxpayers. Exact justice between the parties (bondholders and taxpayers) requires that silver be remonetized to the end that it will occupy the same place in the cur-

in debt in the cheaper grain? If a farmer holding with a smuch against the remonetization of slite. Of course those editors should be their in judges how they can best fill their colpins, yet when, as in this case, the honesty difficult consideration waive his option to pay in corn, and thereby bind himself to pay his debt acclusively in wheat, would not his neighbors think he was in same? I think in such a case his family might with properly apply to some contraind have him so adjudged, and a proper person appointed to take the stern people are involved, it would seem of ficient consequence to grant a full and particular the state of the state. I have seen a fixed to become a sectional one, and therefore in the same of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United States, by voluntarily and without consideration waiving the right of the tax payers of the United

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 14.—At the silver dollar meeting held at the old Court-House in this city on Saturday night, Jan. 12, a gentleman present opposed to the objects of the meeting, but who spoke by permission, said, in substance, that the old silver dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver had, at the time of the passage of the act of 1873 demonstraing silver, become obsolete, or was so stated in some official report to Congress upon this silver question.

I remember a notable instance of the efficiency

to Congress upon this silver question.

I remember a notable instance of the efficiency of a law many people had thought obsolete, but which was found, upon better acquaintance, to be not only not obsolete, but the execution of which saved the Union.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebeilion, it will be remembered that President Lincoln issued his prociamation calling for 75,000 volunteer soldiers, to serve for ninety days in defense of the Union—previously attacked. When the proclamation reached Quincy my then partner, now deceased, Abram Jonas, Esq., and myself set to work to find the law for that proclamation. We had in our office an old edition of United Stakes laws, and in a volume of this old series Mr. Jonas soon found the law under which the proclamation was issued,—passed away back in the nineties,—and on the margin of the page containing the body of the law was iound printed the word "obsolets." This old book is in this city now.

Our national struggio since the date of that memorable proclamation all know. We have incurred in defense of our Government thousands of millions of doilars of debt, all of which must be honestly paid—and whilst we are paying the great national debt us, the people, must live. That old silver doilar of 412% grains of siandard silver can now be nederstood by the people as less than a crime—it sus a biundar! Whether we shall pay our bonds with silver or not is not nost the first question. Our bonds are not due yet, and at the pruper time tha courts will decide between us and our cueditors, and we are willing to trust this as all other disputed questions to the proper tribunals.

The saying attributed to Napoleon Bonnarte, that Providence helps the strongest battalions, may not always be the exact truth. As a mation, we have been accustomed to believe that Froridence has been on our side from the boding as to labor and pay, and to rejote and pray. And when we are met with the cryinst the silver doilar has become obsolets, or has become of the people.

Hann't Assurar.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposition to Give Cabinet Officers Seats in Congress.

Forthcoming Message of the President on That Subject.

Senator Blaine Enumerates the Appointments He Has Solicited.

His Unsuccessful Efforts in Behalf of Billy Chandler and Frye.

How the Democrats Proposed Oust Hayes and Put in Tilden.

Senator Voorhees Delivers an Elaborate Speech on Finance.

Secretary Schurz Explains and Defends His Recent Indian Inquiry.

The Contract with the Syndicate to Be Immediately Discontinued.

Outline of Secretary Sherman's Plan for Popularizing the Four Per Cente.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. IN THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THIS SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The President

n his message upon the Civil-Service reform will probably make the expected recommend to have seats upon the floor of the House of Representatives, and to participate in debates relative to their Departments. H ill not argue the question, for the reason that arguments are pretty well known. He content himself with the recommendation This is not a new subject. It was freely discussed in 1864, and the report made to Congress in April by Mr. Pendleton the arguments The fact resident intends to make The fact tha endation is not generally known. owing are some of the more important feat e argument likely to be made in favo this innovation. The Committee in The agreed upon then the members of the were at all times have the right to occupy seats or he floor of the House, with the right to parcipate in debate upon matters relating to the isiness of their respective Departments, and hat it shall be their duty to attend the Hous opening of its strings two to such questions as may be propounded to them by leave of the House. Detailed prorisions were made for notice to Cabinet officers,

THE ARGUMENT IN PAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION itself of the best possible means of apformation in relation to the measures of legislation on which it may be be called to act; second, that the inducece of the Executive Department upon the Lesislative, whatever it may be, should be open declared, and authorized, rather than secret, concealed, and unauthorized. There is now no regular recognized official channel of communi-cation between Congress and the Departments require recognized official channel of communiration between Congress and the Departments
except the President's message. The reports
of the Cabinet officers even are not required
by law. An casy, ready, satisfactory
method of communicating official information is desired. Now Cabinet officers
have no anthorized communications with Congress. Their suggestions, even if in writing,
are not recorded. No trace of their exertions
is left behind, and yet, after a few weeks, or
even after a few days, it would be difficult
to show, although members were fully
conscious of it, that they had produced any
effect as to particular measures, or even what
their opinions were in relation to these measures. Their secret, silent, omnipresent influence is felt, vet they are without responsibility. It is not necessarily corrupt
because it is secret and silent, but
it may be, and whenever opportunity for
coruption exists there will be, there ought to
be, suspicion and distrust. Such a system is
liable to abuse, possibly corruption. False
charges are made which a Cabinent officer might
answer in a word. The corrupt exercise of
power would be immediately disclosed. The
uniform usage of foreign nations approves this
plan. It was the usage in the early history of
this country.

and for the plan of procedure.

SENATOR BLAINE.

THE APPOINTMENTS HE HAS SOLICITED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The following portant interview with Mr. Blaine is sent from

here to the New York Tribuns to-night:

In a recent conversation with the Senator from Maine, a friend asked Mr. Blaine if he had seen the report originally published in the Raltimore Son, that he had more letters on file with the President recommending persons for appointment than any other Senator. Mr. Blaine inswered that he had seen the statement, but he hardly thought it had some from the Fresident. In regard to the report itself, he said he had no means of knowing what other Senators had done. "For myself," he continued, "I have never refused, when applied to to indorest the application of a good Republican for office, when I have known him to be hovest and apable. I have been applied to by many such rendemen, and I have always very cheerfully complied with their request."

"Have such recommendations generally been

gentlemen, and I have always very cheerfully compiled with their request.

"Have such recommendations generally been successful?" was saked.

"No," Mr. Blaine answered; "such applicants imagined etroneously that my name would aid them with the appointing power.

"How many such recommendations have you made!" asked his friend.

"That I do not know. My acquaintances," continued Mr. Blaine, "with Republicans is very large throughout the country, and possibly I have been applied to by more persons than almost any other Senator. But such recommendations as these are very different from those that are made for appointments of supposed personal flavor or political advantages to eneself.

Of these I

that are made for appointments of supposed personal favor or political advantages to eneself. Of these I

REVER MADE BUT TWO REQUESTS
of the President. One was the appointment of my colleague, Mr. Frye. to a Cabinet position, which the President declined."

"And who was the other?"

"The other," answered Mr. Blaine, "was for the appointment of my former editorial partner, John L. Stevens to some diplomatic position. This the President reaponded to very cordially, and sent Mr. Stevens to Sweden."

"Did you ask for any appointment outside of the State of Maine?"

"Yes; I asked the President, and very carnestly urged him, to appoint William E. Chandler to a foreign mission. I represented to him that Mr. Chandler had done more zealous, intelligent, and efficient work in organizing the Republican party in two or three autional campiras than any man of my acquaintance; that he had another cought nor received any recognition from the appointing power; that he was now in ill-health from overwork in the service of the party, and I thought to what other influence had Mr. Chandler?"

"What other influence had Mr. Chandler?"

"Steven to Had the was done, "The President, it is after it was done. The President, it is recognition and without it is knowledge united the show done. The President, it is

as he demonstrated that gold and silver had almay, did not coincide with my views."

Mr. Chandler ever see the Secretary of
the subject?

Mr. Blaine, "one interhad," answered Mr. Blaine, "one interhad, and denounced the funding of the National debt

pointment, but it was at Mr. Evarts request, sent as a scheme to through myself. I carnestly urged upon the President for a less prominent position in the District of Columbia, but in this also the President did not respond favorably."
"Well, Mr. Biaine," said his friend, "what is the result! How does the subject stand?"
The Senator answered: "It simply comes to this, that the President up to this time has made but one appointment to gratify me, and that was certainly one of the very highest fitness, for which the President should thank me as cordially as I thanked him."

the President should thank me as cordinily as I thanked him."

On being asked what he thought of the report that the statement in the Bailtimore Sun had emanated directly from the White House, Mr. Blaine said he did not believe it, but that if it were so, and came through Mr. Rogers, the President's Private Secretary, as rumer had it, he would gladir authorize Mr. Rogers to publish every letter of his on the Presidential files. Mr. Blaine further added, in substance, that such intimations coming from the White House would imply a policy in the pase of patronage which the Civil-Service theory of the Administration entirely disavowed, and if the suggestions and inneudoes meant anything they meant that only those supporting the President's policy were expected to make recommendations or indorsements in regard to any appointment. Mr. Blaine did not seem overready to talk on the subject, viewing it as

pointment. Mr. Blaine did not seem overready to talk on the subject, viewing it as

AVENT PETTY MLING
from whatever source it conannated. He had pointedly declined to take any personal notice of it, but
in answer to a suggestion that his conversation
might be printed, he said that while he had nothing to declare he had nothing to conceal about it.

The above does not assume to present the exact
words of Mr. Blaine, but it contains the substance
of his remarks on the subject stated. He declines
absolutely to talk on the general policy of the
President, both as regards appointments and general subjects. Mr. Blaine was never in favor of
the appointment of Democrats under any circumstances, and if he knows it he will never vote to
continuous in the Senate. He is no more in favor
of the retention of Mr. Schutz and Mr. Key in the
Cabinet than he was the day they were appointed,
and it is well known that he did not vote for their
confirmation. When asked whether he intended
to make

to make

A SPEECH ON THE SILVER BILL,
he said he preferred not to indicate his intention
on any subject in the future. Mr. Blaine walks to
and from the Capitol every day, and says he is, so
far as he can discover, as well and strong as he
ever was.

THE TILDEN PLAN.

ONE THAT WAS DEVISED, BUT NEVER CARRIED INTO EXECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Some of the Democrats, in the face of the manifest oppos tion of the Democratic caucus yesterday, pro pose to introduce a resolution to invest the Presidential title, and claim that they have arranged with the Speaker for recognit ome day this week, when they will move the resolution as a question of the highest privilege.

The movement will be futile. The Democratic leaders are not disposed to encourage any such revolutionary proceedings. The most influential leaders of that party say that they will con-

tribute nothing to any plan tending to disturb the public peace, or to interfere with the policy adopted by this Administration, but many of those leaders were at one time of a different disposition, and in view of the attitude of the present Admini tration and the foolbardiness of some of the esperate demagogues of the Democratic party it may not be without interest to state what THE REAL PROGRAMME OF THE TILDEN MEN was at the time when the policy of the presen den still cherished the hope that there might legal means to make the entry

into the White House. This informa-tion is derived from the highest possible Dem-ocratic authority; in fact, from those who were active in the events described. The story, which for convenience, is put in the first person, is in substance this: When the defection of the anti-filibusters destroyed the prospects of Tilden on March 4, the hopes of his friends them thought was inevitable. The failure of purpose, would, it was believed, have the effect to compel the calling of an extra session. In the meantime the friends of Tilden

MET IN COUSSEL FREQUENTLY to devise the best means of accomplishing their purpose. There was a large dinner party in New York City, at which David Dudley Field New York City, at which David Dudley Field and most of the strong supporters of Tilden were present, including a great many lawyers and Congressmen. At that conference the best plans were discussed. Tilden's quo warranto bill was considered, and it was generally, except possibly by Field himself, believed to be radically defective in that it provided no means of overcoming the delay which could scarcely be avoided, whether the case should be originally brought in the Supreme Court of the Distict of Columbia or in any of the United States Courts. brought in the Supreme Court of the Distict of Columbia or in any of the United States Courts. In the course of the evening a plan was suggested which, it was believed, would avoid this difficulty and result in bringing the matter to an early decision in the United States Supreme Court, one which would certainly prevent such delays as would preclude the possibility of a final determination of the question during the life of the present Administration. That plan was definitely agreed upon in outline, and if there had been an extra sussion, and the troops had not been withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana, and the present Administration had followed in the ways of former Administrations, that bill would certainly have been presented as the deliberate policy of the majority of the Democratic party. Neither

THE DETAILS OF THAT PLAN nor any hint of its real purpose have ever been published. It was in substance this: The great difficulty had been to find some measure which would avoid the delays indicated. Such-a plan, it was believed, was found in the draft of a bill based upon Sec. 3, Art. 3, of the Constitution of the United States. That section gives original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States in this language:

In all cases affecting Ambasadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

That clause would give the Supreme Court undoubledly

shall be aparty, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.
That clause would give the Supreme Court undoubtedly immediate Jurisdiction of the President Tial Controversy.

The two Houses of Congress could have, and probably would have, passed a bill empowering any State which felt that it had been robbed of its Electoral vote, and misrepresented by the intervention of strangers in its Electoral College, who had fraudulently cast the vote of that State contrary to the popular will, to appear before the Barof the United States Supreme Court and apply for a quo warranto. It was believed that such a bill would pass, and that once passed the President could not have declined to have signed it if presented to him by the representatives of the people. Such a declaration would have raised so strong a presumption of consciousness of a defective title that it was not for a moment believed that the Executive would have declined to approve the bill. Once passed, the case would have been BROUGHT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, without the intervention of any intermediate United States or District Courts, and without the possibility of any material delay.

The difficulty of sequring a jury to consider the questions of fact were considered, and it was suggested that a jury could be obtained from among the Chief-Justices of the State Supreme Courts. So far, continued this informant, did the deliberations go, but no extra session was called.

THE TROOPS WERE WITEDRAWN.

and the President carried out what we maintain were Democratic principles, and I, for one, and I think I speak for many Democrats, am opposed to disturbing the public pence by any attempt to recept the Presidential question We feel that the Democratic principles, and I, for one, and I think I speak for many Democrats, am opposed to disturbing the public pence by any attempt to recept the Presidential question of last whiter, or to reopen the Presidential question of last whiter, or to reopen the Presidential question of last whiter, or to recent s

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

SENATOR WOORHERS' SPECCH.

Success Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Senator Voorhees, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, made his maiden speech in the Senate to-day, and had a large audience in the galleries and on the floor. He acquired, while a member of the House of Representatives, a distinguished reputation as an orator, and probably no member of Congress has as many personal friends. He is a Congress has as many personal friends. He is a tall, well-built man, in the 50th year of his age, with a large head and tawny hair and beard. with a large head and tawny hair and beard. In figure and style of speaking he somewhat resembles Henry Clay, although the tone of his voice has not the melody, neither has he the smile which made the Kentucky statesman so fascinating. His utterances were at times rapid and somewhat indistinct, but the trumpet tones of his voice.

SAVE NO ENCERTAIN SOUND

as a scheme to benefit the wealthy at the expense of the working classes, who had thus been oppressed for the past sixteen vaers, it is seldom that the Senators listen so attentively as they did to his denunciations of the moneyed interests. His thoughts were novel, and his conclusions often unexpected. The speech was warmly approved by the silver people, and is beyond question the strongest yet made on that side.

BACKING DOWN.

The New York City National Banks are not a unit upon the subject of conspiring to defe at the Bland bill. One of them at least has heard of Ben Butler's threat of yesterday to National Banks, that a combination of that sort might result in the destruction of National Bank charters. Thompson, President of the Chase National Bank, has written a private letter here favoring the Bland bill, and stating that he thinks that nothing would do more to relieve the present financial distress.

SCHURZ. HE EXPLAINS AND DEFENDS HIS INDIAN IN WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.--The following

an account of the interview with Secretary Schurz to-day on the subject of the recent In Q.-Did you see the dispatch of Prof. Seelve

and other newspaper statements criticising the conduct of your Indian investigation? A.—Lhave seen them, and think Prof. Scelye's dispatch shows that he has no knowledge whatever of the nature of the investigation that was held by the Board of Inquiry. 'It is true that certain charges were brought by certain persons, some of whom were connected with Eastern Cherokee affairs in North Carolina. Galpin himself asked for an investigation of these charges, and I ordered it; but, as had for some time intended a thorough inquiry into the conduct of the Indian business I enlarged the scope of the investigation cordingly. To make it perfectly impartial and reliable, I asked the Secretary of War and Attorney-General for a detail of one officer each belonging to their respective departments to serve as members of the Commission. The Secretary of War gave me Maj. Bradley, of the United States army, and the Attorney-Genera Mr. McCammon, both officers of the highest character in their departments. I added Maj Lockwood, Chief Clerk of the Interior Depart ment, also an officer of excellent character an ability, for the purpose of having on the Board one member conversant with the routine bush sess of the office. In the course of the investigation it was soon found that the charges brought and testimony given by persons cor nected with the Eastern Cherokees were

OF COMPARATIVELY LITTLE CONSEQUENCE. Most of the charges were thrown out early i the investigation as irrelevant, and the testimony of many persons referred to was in most part considered of little value and importance In fact, but very few statements in the report of the Board are based upon that testimony and the whole subject of Eastern Cherokee fairs is disposed of in one short paragraph, in which the Board recommends that the Presi dent appoint a commission for the purpose of settling the claims of the Eastern band of that nation. Prof. Seelye seems to have received some boastful letters from Eastern Cherokee en, but in fact they formed, together with

men, but in fact they formed, together with Galpin, but a small item in the investigation. The statement that Galpin was convicted and dismissed on the ground of charges brought and testimony given by persons connected with the Eastern Cherokees is, therefore,

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION. It is said in a promiment newspaper that disreputable persons—meaning probably those who had made the charges,—were in close intercourse with the Board, and in constant attendance at its meetings. This statement is absolutely untrue. They were present only when they were examined as witnesses, and they had no standing before the Board only in the character of witnesses. When off the witness stand, they were strictly excluded from the sittings of the Board. It is also said that dialpin was dismissed without a hearing. The truth is that he was before the Board for more than twenty days, engaged in his own defense, examining and cross-examining witnesses upon charges brought against him which were considered of any importance at all, and fregularities which had been discovered and with which he was connected. But the charge that Galpin was dismissed upon the testimony of disreputable persons

APPEARS ESPECIALLY ABSURD principally upon the testimony of one person alone, and that was himself. Thus his sworn testimony admitted that for nearly two months ony admitted that for nearly two months

when it is constacred that may as anisoned principally upon the testimony of one person alone, and that was himself. Thus his sworn testimony admitted that for nearly two months he withheld from the knowledge of the Department charges and specifications, supported by numerous affidavits, showing corrupt practices of the grossest character of Indian Agents and contractors, without giving any satisfactory reasons therefor, it being his plain duty to communicate them at once to the head of the Department, so as to render prompt action against the guilty persons possible. He withheld them while he was himself in temporary charge of Indian Affairs and Acting Commissioner. As soon as these charges and specifications were transmitted to the Department of Justice the parties concerned were indicted without difficulty.

Q.—How do you think Prof. Seelye came to put forth such unwarranted statements in the newspapers?

A.—It is difficult to account for it. I have on my desk a letter from Prof. Seelye dated on the list of August, at a very early stage of the investigation. In that letter he stated that, as a member of the Indian Committee of the House, he had looked into the conduct of the business in the Indian Office himself, and

FOUND IT ALL CORRECT on the part of the responsible managers of that Bureau. Then he denounced the investigation ordered by me, and said, "I can hardly conceive of any testimony which would shake my conviction of their trustworthiness" (meaning the Commissioners and Mr. Galpin). Thus he pronounced judgment when the investigation of which he knew nothing had hardly commenced, and, under ordinary rules, would have disqualified himself as a juror. Prof. Seelye may have thought if he could not find any serious irregularities in the Indian Bureau mobody else could, and when othet people did find them he may have jumped ar the conclusion that it is a travesty of justice, and brought about by villainous means. The Professor was only one of many who cid nor discover things. I have a very high respect f

planation that might be satisfactory?" and he answered, "I can't think of any." There is something yeary significant about the clambr raised by some gentlemen about this Indian investigation. When an investigation was held that led to no important disclosures, it was denounced as an impotent and whitewashing affair. Now that an investigation is held that does disclose things, and goes so far that it reaches to the bottom, hands are held up in holy horror with the exclamation, "Things must never be done by such methods." It is a matter of experience that investigations of indian affairs held with open doors giving persons interested in covering up fraudulent transactions the advantage of knowing from day to day everything that happened, and what they have to guard against, scarcely ever led to anything, and now, when a different method is adopted that is more efficient with the stern determination to discover what is wrong and to purify the service, the method of investigation is by some denounced as worse than the corruption discovered.

THE INDIAN SERVICE IS DEMORALIZED by two classes of persons. One consists of rascals who rub the Giovernment, and the other of

by two classes of persons. One consists of ras-cals who rob the Government, and the other of upright and benorable gentlemen who, with the best intentions, show too great an apt-ness to have the wool pulled over their eyes. If Prof. Seelye and those who depounce the investigation will take the

trouble to inform themselves of its scope and importance, they will find that the method in which it was conducted was not only efficient but absolutely necessary.

Q.—I suppose you are aware that you have a big fight on your hands?

A.—I am well aware of that, and also that the power that is usually called the Indian Ring, and which has extensive ramifications, will stop at nothing. But we shall not cease our efforts,

REGARDLESS OF ATTACKS. REGARDLESS OF ATTACKS

made on us, till the service is purified as far at the power of this Department reaches. It may be interesting for the gentlemen who denounces the investigation to know that in the Detroi Post and Tribuns, in an article on the Indian investigation which bears many evidence of having been written under the inspiration of ex-Secretary Chandler, the statement occur that exactly the same men who were dismisse ex-Secretary Chandler, the statement occurs that exactly the same men who were dismissed in consequence of this investigation were suspected and marked for dismissal by him. The article is severe upon Mr. Galpin, and it closes with the following words: "Before the expiration of President Grant's term it was in contemplation to remove Commissioner Smith, his ceusin Smith, his Chief Clerk Galpin, and the Annuity Clerk Hoyden. There having been two extensive removals of clerks in that office within the previous afteen months, suitable persons as successors of Galpin, Smith, and Hoyden had not yet been determined upon. But for a change in the Administration the removals would have been made sooner than they have been."

THE TREASURY.

Special Disputch to the Chicago Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The back of the lyndicate is broken. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Secretary of the Treasury was structed to give notice to the Syndicate of the discontinuance of their contract after the expiration of the ten days notice required by the contract.

Secretary Sherman very plainly says that this action has been made necessary in consequence of the agitation of the silver question. Mr Sherman also appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in support of his proposition to issue a small 4 per cent bond.

The text of his bill and the details of his arguments have been given to the Associated Press. The plan will meet with opposition m members at least of the Committee. Judge Kelly asked Secretary Sherman what remiums these 4 per cents have ever com-nanded in the open market that the Govern-

nent should ask the workingman to pay a prenium over legal-tenders for them? The Secretary answered that there had never een more than one-half per cent premfum, but added that they had never been below par. Judge Kelley maintains that this propo for a small 4 per cent gold bond is simply

TO DELUDE THE PEOPLE, and would really result in loss to them. He save the Government would make it practically

and would really result in loss to them. He savs the Government would make it practically impossible for a poor man to obtain a \$10 bond except through the medium of a broker, who certainly would charge 1½ per cent, and that by the time the proceeds reached the laboring man his \$10 would be reduced to \$6, and that when money comes to be worth 6 or 8 per cent, the small bonds would fall below par. That consequently it is a delusion to ask gold for them from the people.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Secretary Sherman to-day appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means. He said it was known that there had been a Syndicate for the sale of the 4-per-cent bonds, but, in deference to what was reyarded as the popular sentiment, and also for the convenience of negotiation, it was deemed best to terminate that contract and to place these bonds in the market upow a somewhat different plan, namely, to employ, as far as possible, all the National Banks and bankers of established creait who would give the requisite security in the sale of the bonds to reach, if possible, all classes of people, to treat them sll alike, to allow them all the same commission, and to deliver bonds to them in any part of the country free of charge, and to invite popular subscriptions for that purpose. When, however, the Treasury Department came to put that plan in operation it was found that under existing laws

THERE WEEB SOME EMBARRASSMENTS

existing laws

THERE WEEB SOME EMBARRASSMENTS

which, if Congress should see proper to remo
would enable it to very largely increase it
loan and to distribute it more rapidly than
could be done at present under the law as

now stood.

The Secretary then proceeded to show the existing embarrassments, and presented to the consideration of the Committee the draft of a bill to promote the deposit of savings and refunding of the National debt. In commenting funding of the National debt. In commenting on the provisions of this bill, he said if Congress would pass it he would be able to refund the public debt very rapidly, and to carry out the operations of the Treasury with Increased advantage to the public. He preferred this mode to the one he had previously indicated for a popular loan. It proposed that any holder of United States notes may deposit them at any postal-order office in the United States, and shall be entitled to receive therefor, free of charge, a postal order on the Treasurer of the United States. Such postal orders, when presented to the Treasurer at Washington in sums of ten or any multiple of that sum, shall be CONVERTIBLE INTO A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT of the United States of the kind and description provided for in the bill. Such certificate may also be issued in exchange for United States, at the office of any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, the certificates of deposit to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of such form and description as he may prescribe, and of the denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, and bear interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum for the term of one year, and no longer, and shall be received and redeemed by the United States in payment only for bonds, and the certificates may be held by any National Bank for that portion of its reserve not required to be kept on hand in specie or legal-tender notes.

The Secretary is authorized to receive either

Bank for that portion of its reserve not required to be kept on hand in specie or legal-tender notes.

The Secretary is authorized to receive either United States notes, or postel orders, or certificates of deposit at their market value in coin, in payment of United States bonds issued under authority of law, or in lieu of such bond a registered bond or inscribed debt on the books of the Treasury similar in character, leaving the interest to be compounded every six months. All United States notes received into the Treasury to be applied exclusively to the payment of any bonds of the United States redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, or to the purchase of coin or bullion to be applied exclusively to the payment of such bonds.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS

were asked by members of the Committee with regard to the true meaning and intent of this bill, among others by Mr. Wood, the Chairman, who inquired whether the Secretary did not think that the certificates authorized to be issued in lieu of the postal money-orders the bill called for could not be used as currency, especially as the denominations ran down as low as \$10, and whether, after its expiration of the one year in which they bore interest, they could not then be used upon their par face with accrued interest as currency precisely the same as legal-tender notes now are, and, if this view was correct, whether the effect would not be to add \$900,000,000, the amount of the 5-20s yet unrefunded, to the circulating medium of the country.

The Secretary replied that he thought not. Mr. Wood said: But after the expiration of the year during which they were entitled to draw interest, having in the meanwhile gone into popular circulation, the question is whether they

MIGHT NOT CONTINUE TO BE ISSUED

they

MIGHT NOT CONTINUE TO BE ISSUED
as currency, and not presented for redemption
or conversion

The Secretary replied that they never could
be converted into a more than 4-per-cent bond,
and that they would be entirely presented for
such within a year.

The Chairman said he understood that, but
the people did not receive any interest, now on
the United States notes called legal-tenders,
and if the holders of these certificates chose to
regard them in that light, and as currency, you
would have no control over them.

The Secretary replied that the difference
would be the United States notes were legaltenders, and these would not be.

Mr. Wood said the legal-tender feature was
not of practical importance with regard to a
circulating currency passing from hand to hand.
We have already a large National-Bank circulation, which is not legal-tender by law, but yet
it is a circulating medium of great value, and
generally regarded as such. Now the question
arises whether these certificates, represented
generally by the postal orders, may not continue in circulation in the same way, unless there
be something in the act to prevent it.

MR. TECKER,
of the Committee, said, as he understood the
point of the Chairman, it was when the certificates cease to bear interest they might not as
currency.

The Secretary asked, is there any operation.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

ABSENTEEISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The session of House was unimportant, notwithstanding the immense number of bills introduced yesterday A large number were also presented to-day The Democrats tried to give effect to their caucus action by having the absentee unpaired members published in the Record, but no action will be taken, as some of the Democrats sturdily objected to such a resolution, which they charac-terized as an infringement of the liberty of the Representative, and an insult to his intelligence The matter was referred to a committee, and it is probable, if it shall ever be reported, that the roice of the Democratic party will by no means

The Civil-Service Committee was instructed o inquire into the question whether the pat-onage has been distributed among the States ccording to law.

PRICE ON THE SILVER QUESTION The rest of the day was occupied by a speech of last session which attracted considered at tention in the West. Mr. Price spoke quite at tention in the West. Air. Price spoke quite a carnestly as before, and particularly arraigned what he called the Eastern money power, which has taken its shelter under the shadow of Wal street. He declared that Wall street has called the Church to its rescue, and has received the services of Talmage and Henry Ward Beeches to advocate the cause of Eastern interests.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK AS VIEWED BY TOM RWING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON D. C.; Jan. 15.—Gen. Tom Ew-

ing has views on the national situation. He says: " We can carry the States of Onlo. Mich igan, Indiana, and Wisconsin on the Western ides, and elect a President without the aid o the East. The Western and Southern idea is bound to prevail in the next Convention. What the East will do under the circumstances renains to be seen. Why, we can no more carry the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wis consin on a plan satisfactory to the Eastern Democrats than we can fly. It is out of the question. The new National party would sweep in and capture the vote of Western Democrats everywhere. The Workingmen's party, so called, is the basis of what ingmen's party, so called, is the basis of what is now an organization styling itself the National party, and it is growing. Look at the strength it developed in the last elections. In Pennsylvania alone it polled over 60,000 votes, it is organized on ideas on finance similar to those entertained by the Democrats of the West and South, and will naturally take our votes from us if we adopt the Eastern idea in our platform. I say that if we expect to hold New York, connecticut, and New Jersey we must do it on a platform on the money question, which would lose us Ohio, Indiana, and the West."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INTERESTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Pacific Mail people have actively commenced opera-tions, and hope to secure additional aid from the Government. Their assumption is almost incredible. The agents of the scheme are button-holing Congressmen, and approaching them through what are euphoniously termed parliamentary agents.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
Collector of the Port of Chicago, is here for a few days on private business. His daughter, Miss Allie Smith, is a guest of the White Hone MEXICO.

Representative Schleicher, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman of the Srb-Committee investigating the Rio Grande border, to-day expressed the opinion that the Administration would recognize Diaz soon after the arrival of Minister Foster from Mexico, who is now er route. THE WOMEN.

The House Judiciary Committee, more galant than that of the Senate, has decided to give the woman-suffragists a hearing to-morrow

The Senate Finance Committee this morning considered Judge Davis' Chicago Savings-Bank warson, the Chicago Bank-Examiner, arrived here to-

day to vindicate himself. He was summoned by a telegram from the Comptroller of the Currency. There are no charges against his personal integrity, but the President is understood to be son denies that he ever represented that the af-fairs of the Third National and other banks were in good condition, but it is asserted that good evidence can be produced to show

were in good condition, but it is asserted that good evidence can be produced to show that he did state, as to the Third National at least, that it was in good condition, was solvent, could go into liquidation, pay its depositors, and return 106 per cent or more to its stockholders. There is no doubt that Watson will be removed, but the choice of his successor has not yet been made.

RUNKLE.

In explanation of the payment to Maj. Runkle of his back pay of \$10,000, it is claimed at the Paymaster-General's office that the money was not taken from any regular appropriation of the army otherwise required, but out of what is known as the Surplus Fund, contemplated in Secs. 3,600 and 3,691 of the Revised Statutes. Although the time within which accounts may be settled is limited by the latter of these sections to two years, the Secretary of the Treasury has interpreted them to allow him to go back further, as was done in the Runkle case to the extent of years, under the application of accrued appropriations "not drawn against," which have gone to the credit of the Surplus Fund.

THE VENERABLE CALEB CUSHING appeared to-day before the Judiciary Committee in support of some claim of the Geneva Award. He seemed as vigorous as ever.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The first important act of the House Commerces Committee is to agree to appropriate about \$50,000 for the improvement of the Red and Arkansas Rivers. This is the entering wedge of the great River and Harbor bill, which is set for consideration carly in February. It will be a log-rolling scheme.

THE WILDEST SCHEME
yet proposed is that introduced to-day by Davis,

yet proposed is that introduced to day by Davis, of North Carolina, recommending the apolition of the entire internal revenue system on account of its inequalities.

of the entire internal revenue system on account of its inequalities.

PARMING COLONIES.

Representative Roberts, of Maryland, presented in the House to-day a petition of a large number of citizens who propose to form farming colonies and settle on the public domain.

TREASURER WYMAN.

In making out the commission of Mr. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, it was specified that the commission should run for four years. As the Revised Statutes provide for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer, without prescribing any period as to the time of his service, the question arose whether it was in the power of the President to specify in the commission how long or how short a period it should run. There are many officers as to the length of whose terms the statutes are silent, and the question was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury as a test. The Solicitor has deeded that the President has not the power in the absence of law to prescribe the length of time for which a commission will, accordingly, be corrected. The decision does mont, of course, affect the power of the President to remove at any time, with the consent of the Seaate, or to suspend an official during a recess of the Senate.

Tobacco delegates from various sections of

pend an official during a recess of the Senate.

Tobacco delegates from various sections of the country have formed themselves into a National Board, with George C. Avers, of Danville, Va., President, and Charles H. Conrad, of Danville, Va., Secretary. B. F. Parlett, Battimore: Harry Weisinger, Louisville; Col. Butler, St. Loais; L. H. Frayser, Richmond; and Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., were elected Vice-Presidents. The National-Committee will meet Representative Wood, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, during the day, and will also visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Israel Kimball. Chief of the Tobacco Section of the Revenue Office.

At the Presidental reception to-picht a

of the Committee, said, as he understood the point of the Chairman, it was whom the certificates cease to bear interest they might nose as currency.

The Secretary asked, is there any occasion to that?

Mr. Wood—I have not raised the question. I merely wanted to obtain your views as to the possibilities under your bill.

The Secretary referred to a feature of the bill which he deemed of great importance, and that

duce postage thereon provides that all such matter as now may be transmitted through the mails on postal-cards may hereafter be transmitted in unscaled envelopes of the postage rate of one cent for each quarter ounce, postal-cards, however, to be supplied as may be required as at present

quired as at present.

NO BACK PAY.

The bill introduced by Mr. Townshend, of litinois, amending Sec. 1,238, Revised Statutes, provides that in no case where any officer of the army or navy has been restored to the military or naval service shall herective any pay or allowance whatever from the time of such dismissal by sentence of general Court-Martial until from and after the date of such reappointment, unless such pay or allowance is specifically authorized and provided for in each case by act of Congress.

The NORTHEAN FACIFIC.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Pactic Railroads is hearing arguments in favor of the extension of time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

APPOINTMENT.

Georges Williamson will be norminated for

George Williamson will be neminated for Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—A number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Dorsey—To authorize the payment of fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons

n the courts of the United States. By Mr. Davis-To promote immigration to the United States, and for the protection of im-

migrants. rages in the Government printing offices. Mr. McCreery presented a memorial of the Tobacco Board of Trade of Louisville favoring a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the House bill to authorize the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to a document entitled, "Administrators of the United States Government at the Beginning of Its Second Cen-Other bills were introduced and referred, as fol-

By Mr. Spencer-To extend, facilitate, and By Mr. Spencer—To extend, facilitate, and cheapen the land and water transportation of freights and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further appropriation of public property or increase of the public debt.

Mr. Christiancy presented a resolution of the State Grange of Michigan in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment to the present

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment to the pre to the right of the Government to pay bonds in silver, reciting at length the provisions of the various acts of Congress pledging the faith of the Government, etc., and said in a long recital of the acts in the preamble as submitted by the Senator from Ohio there seemed to be strange omissions of some statutes. He hoped the Senator would accept his amendment. Ordered printed.

Mr. Hereford submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate the amount of Government bonds sold since March 4, 1861, giving the amounts of each issue with its date thus sold, the net amounts received from the sale of each issue, and the currency in which the same was paid any syndicate, person, or persons for placing the same in the market, or for curchasting the same, and in what currency they were paid. to the right of the Government to pay bonds in

Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution directing the
Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate
a copy of the report of Indian-Inspector Waskins
recommending the establishment of a large Indian
reservation or territory for the use and occupation
of a portion or all the reservation Indians now on

reservation or territory for the use and occupation of a portion or all the reservation Indians now on the various reservations in the State of Oregon and in the Territories of Washincton and Idaho, together with such recommendations as the Scretary of the Interior may deem proper to make in reference to such proposition. Agreed to.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting the petition of Cols. T. G. Easton and Stewart Van Viliet, Lieut.-Cols. A. R. Eddy, Rufus Saxton, J. D. Bingham, A. J. Percy, and H. C. Hodges, for the restoration to their proper places on the Army Register. Referred.

Mr. Kellogg submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay John Ray and William L. McMillan the compensation and mileage of Senators for the unexpired term of William Pitt Kellogg in the Forty-second Congress. Referred. Mr. Thurman called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether, any, and, if any, what legislation is necessary to increase the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories to correspond with the increase in the population since the passage of the act of 1808, and also to settle certain war claims of the State of Ohio against the Government.

ernment.

After some discussion an amendment was agreed to providing that said Committee shall make the same inquiry respecting the War claims and credits

same inquiry respecting the War claims and credits of other States of the Union that franished troops in aid of the Government during the late Rebellion, and as thus amended the resolution was agreed to.

At the explainton of the morning hour the resolution should be added to the payment of house in the late of the payment of house in all the late of the payment of house in all the late of the payment of house in all the late of the continuity. In order that Mr. Voorhees might address the Senate on a resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government late it, in all its department, should in good fath, keep all its contributions, should in species in the visit is contributed.

Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate upon the resolution submitted by many the resolution submitted by the contribution of the payment of the resolution submitted by the contribution of the payment of the resolution submitted by the contribution of finance will never cease until the people are satisfied that the vast debt is in process of extinction on principles of justice to tax-paying labor, or until, on the other hand, they are subjugated into silent submission, and the Government itself becomes changed in spirit and form into a moneyed aristocracy. Demanciation is now the principal of such to tax-paying labor, or until, on the other hand, they are subjugated into silent submission, and the Government itself becomes changed in spirit and form into a moneyed aristocracy. Demanciation is now the principal or principal subject of such that the payment is organized crime against the laboring, tax-paying men and women of the United States. The great plea of the present hour for the continuition of wrong who, finding a monstrous evil embedded in the laws of their country, seek to cradicate is by peaceful legislation, are at once, and with the atmost fury, assault

ones. The amount saved in interest is triding when compared with the loss by the whole transaction.

Mr. Voorhees then argued that by the laws of March, 1860, and July, 1870, bonds outstanding and afterwards to be issued were payable in coin, not in gold alone, nor in silver alone, but in coin.

carth, more than four times as many coople has chosen silver as have chosen gold, and more than the times as many have thosen silver have chosen gold, and more than the times as many have thosen silvers have chosen gold and gilver together. The laboring classes desire money to be plentiful, white have classes when the productions of labor clasmor. For exacts and dear money. It is in the interest of the latter powerful class the silver was demonetized.

He referred to the act of Jan. 14, 1874, for the resumption of specie bayments, and said the hard February. 1873, taking away aliver money from the people, and the law of January, 1873, daying the day now less than a year in advance when greenbacks shall also perish, are the monsters of evil, born of the same parentias, and linked together for the destruction of all money have gold. He windly portrayed the fact of such legislation upon business and labor. Speke of the immeasibility of resuming Junuary, 1879, and attributed the vast shrinkage in the value of property and universal distress to the policy of countraction, and said during the four years when the volume of currency averaged \$1,000,000,000 the business failances of the entire country when the volume of currency averaged \$1,000,000,000 the business failances of the entire country. when the volume of currency ave 300, 600 the business failures of the reached only 2, 167, less in numbe in any three months of the year just reached only 2.167, less in number than country in any three months of the year just closed. By the period which is now afgmatized as cast inflation, the windows of business houses were as darkened, and business men did not go as meaners about the streets. The laborer did not both the streets. The laborer did not both the streets. The laborer did not both the streets. The laborer did not approach of winter for lack of food, and salter. The public peace was not broken by note in resistance to starvation wages. The courts superincipally occupied in enforcing collections, furnishing the destitute and outcast.

The speaker next tuned bis attention to the National Banks, and said the system of antional banking mow in use is the most elaborate and explete echeme for making people pay tribute is

manded—
First—The restoration of the silver dollar enactly as it stood before it was tomthen by the sat of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too pienty for their wants, and that it he made full legal-tender, believing that it is a good sow with which to pay all debts, public and private a it was during eighty-one years of American history. Second—The repeat unconditionally of the set of Jan. 14, 1878, compelling the resumption of special payments on Jan. 1, 1879, holding that the quantion of a return to a specie basis for our current. payments on Jan. 1, 1870, holding that the quation of a return to a specie basis for our current should be controlled entirely by the business the ests of the country. They do not believe that a country should be dragged through the dephisruin, wretchedness, and degredation in order reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of standard for the benefit alone of standard for the standard for th

income classes. That the national banking system be moved, and a circulating medium provided by the Government for the people without taxing then for the privilege of obtaining it, and they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and indictious proportion to the business.

The following bills were instrument ferred:

By Mr. Dunnell—To declare jurisdiction of the United States over harbors and navigable waters of the United States.

By Mr. Blair—For the reduction of postage.

By Mr. Robbins—A resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the exceeding the Committee on Rules to inquire into the exceeding the Committee on Rules to inquire into the exceeding the Work in the Property of the Record to print the votes that by yeas and nays under four heads, to wit: year, nays, paired, and absent unpaired; also, into the expediency of the rule forbidding pairing by manager.

Mr. Davis (N. C.) asked leave to introduce such have referred to the Committee of the Whole a resolution reciting the uneausi taxation imposed upon the different States by the internal-revenue tax, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing said tax.

Mr. Covert objected,
Mr. Willis (K.y.) officered a resolution for the supointment of a select committee to ascertain whether the Treasury Department has complete with the act of Congress requiring appointments in said Department to be equally distributed among the several States and Territories. Befored.

Mr. Franklin asked leave to offer a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that United States notes should be legal-tender in payment of duties on imports.

Mr. Frys objected.

Mr. Covert offered a resolution instructing the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steambouts to examine into and report upon the merits of various if e-saving apparatus. Referred.

Mr. Springer asked leave to introduce and pril upon its passage a bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency. It provides that the volume of legal-tender notes shall not be contraction or reduced below the amount of \$350,000,000, and that any surplus of such notes received or reduced by the Government which may be in the Treatury in the purchase coin for the payment of coin obligations.

Mr. Garfield objected to its present consideration, and it was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.). from the Committee on Fareing Affairs, reported back the bill supprediant for the upwards of the United States shall discover a guino blank be shall not sell guano except to citizens of the United States shall discover a guino blank be shall not sell guano except to citizens of the United States shall discover a guino blank be shall not sell guano except to citizens of the United States shall discover a guino blank be shall not sell guano except to citizens of the United States of the Committee of the Whole and the shall not

THE LAST CH Prof. Roberto Apper

Stage Once Me

De Bancing-Master and Ris Cle las with a Hundred ACT L

editor and reporter.
City Editor (holding out scrap
ever occur to you, Mr. Blank, th
George Robertson, that your f
Ohio, and that you were extreme "I can conscientiously say i

ANTED-A YOUNG MAN immediately to take my p Now consider. Are you po Now consider. Are you possed the energetic capitalist rebenefactor of his spocies who that ad?

Now you mention it, I have that you are correct in your start, what did you say my name?

Never mind,—think one up.
Better hurry: may lose the job is "Ify (goes). Oh, I say the come of my friends advance a Pay-day don't come till Saturday "Not a cent; (satirically) drawscumulated capital."

Estat encorter. Q. P.

ACT II. Hotel or boarding-house, r. "Mac" and Mr. Robertso mg greetings.
R. —I called about this "ad."

tion offered, and do you think have been three weeks in Chicag something that will pay.

"Oh yes, Mr. What do "Robertson. Came here fr friends live in Ohlo. Old man h sists that I shall get my own h ard."
"This is just the place for pay \$12 a week, and a commissi you sell, which will run it up week."

How long does it last—the value of the control of the co

'Till summer. The position dancing academy. I am goin, Professor wants somebody to the has given me permission to put has given me permission to put ment."

But if the work only lasts am I going to come out? If I getting the place I shall lose by "You misunderstand; the posited with the Professor as sehandle the money, and he was clerk who kept \$80 or so." went to work for him."

'I don't know much about da "Oh, that's no difference; you to stay in the office, answer tickets. The Professor has given what I have taken in, and right for you."

'My disinterested benefactor you enough! If the devotion of "All I want for my trouble is missions for the first month. It ogo away to lowa to my fortrasted with the Professor to re: "Where is the academy?"

'On Clark street, No. 127 Roberto is the gentleman: he haps about \$60 or \$80 a week, a time."

'I haven't got the money ne

"I haven't got the money writing home. That will t "I haven't got the money no by writing home. That will tak a sould like to go to work at or give references, lots of them; in my trunk."

"Well, you can telegraph, 'ime that way."

"Yes, that's so,—didn't this ure this is all right, I suppose. "Certainly; you will get see I deposited \$100 with the Profe back to me within a month. I we have not had a final settlem you get the money?"

"I would like to see the Profappreciating your penevoient like to be sure that he was O. I "Certainly, very proper. I

let me know if you arrange t fessor, because there is a your Room 18, No. 127 Clark str "Prof. Roberto in?"
Tall Man-No sir, he will

man has got here before me, pelled to a life of inglerio a commoney. Enter Roberto—You wish man, "What can I do for you Tall-Man—I have got up a co-tickets.

deduction.

Prof.—Well, call it \$25 fe acts from elongated individ Prof. (to Mr. R., of Onio) the situation, I suppose.

Millan? Millan?

Yes, he has told me abouties. Do you think I would:

'I think you would. Wh teet, nice-looking young mas liave you got the \$100 requir.

'I have got a little over \$ could get the rest from my famou."

First dollars, f-1-f-t-y know."

know."

"I can give you first-c
Fort Wayne Railroad Coms
Pennsylvania and other pla Fort Wayne Railroad Comp.
Pennsylvania and other plac.
Have you got the \$50 w
Have you got the \$50 w
the Weat Side is taking care
get it at any time. I will be
morning if that will do."
Weil, I tell you what I
to go away, and I will take
\$50 considering your good
have the money back in a r
we get along toggether."
'I will bring the money a
morning." (Exit).

EPILOG

"Is Mac in?" said reports
ed the top of the first fligh
State street. Two men wer
One arose and said, "I am reporter, not knowing him the parior. Seated therein 'I came to see about the 'Yes," said Mac. "Ha 'I have "said the repor 'Well then," Mac wen like it."

"What is it?"
"It is a clerkship in a d "I can't dance."
"That isn't essential."
"What will I have to d

"What will I have to do
"Sell tickets."
"Sell tickets to halls?"
"No, to pupils:"
"Oh! How much does it
"Twelve dollars a week,
per cent on the amount of
"How many tickets com
a week!"
"Sixty or seventy dolla
"That would give me p
"Yes; and the hours a
"You held the place, d
"Yes, but I am going i
be parmament. This situ

e permanent. This she lat of May, and as I to a lasting business I bld you get your \$16 Yes."

What security did the His note."

His note."

"Ye, but I handled the self secured in that well self.

ow stigmatized as one of business houses were not en did not go as mourn-the laborer did not go his wife and children.

be discriminated against in in the past, and that their the mere growth of imcome to

on linpores.

ected.

offered a resolution instructing the

rvising inspectors of Steamboats to

nd report upon the merits of various

paratus. Referred.

casked leave to introduce and put

ge a bill to prevent the further concurrency. It provides that the volender notes shall not be contracted

ow the amount of \$350,000,000, and

stof such notes received or redeem
strement which may be in the Treas
of sums required to meet the appro
by Congress shall be reissued by

of the Treasury in the purchase of

yment of coin obligations.

objected to its present considera
streferred to the Banking and Cur
cet. as referred to the Banking and Cartee.
Y.5. from the Committee on Forreported back the bill suspending for
further operation of Sec. 5, 574. Bewhich provides that when a citizen
States shall discover a guano island,
sell gnano except to citizens of the
b. The provision has already been
fave years. Passed.
Onto, from the Committees on Public
Grounds, reperted back a resolution
Sub-Committee of said Committee to
the Cities of Chicago, Providence,
Louis, Louisville, Detroit, and
the purpose of ascertaining the
public service in regard to public
hose cities.

ose cities.

raised a point of order that the resowolved the expenditure of public
to the Committee of the Whole.

sustained the point, and the resolu-

THE LAST CHANCE.

Prof. Roberto Appears on the Stage Once More.

Be Beneing-Haster and His Clerk-Secking for Man with a Hundred Bollars.

> ACT I. rial rooms, gorgeously furnished in the

or occur to you, Mr. Blank, that your name was serve Robertson, that your friends resided in the and that you were extremely anxious to prome employment in which your varied talent valid find full scope?"
"I can conscientiously say that it never did."

"I can conscientiously say that it never did."
"Then listen to this (reads):
"TANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH \$100 CASH immediately to take my place in a first-class sublished business, permanent till summer. Call on IAC 238 South State-st. (up-stairs), between 1 and 5 cdock. Now consider. Are you positive that you are

not the energetic capitalist referred to by the set the energetic Capitalists
bestactor of his species who paid a dollar for
that ad?"

Now you mention it, I have an indistinct idea
that you are correct in your statement. By the
may what did you say my name was?"

Never mind,—think one up as you go along.
Better hurry: may lose the job if you don't?"

"Ify (goes). Oh, I say (returning), couldn't
time of ray friends advance a little of the cash?
Pay-day don't come till Saturday."

"Not a cent; (satirically) draw out some of your
secunniated capital."

(Exit reporter, O. P.)

ACT II. Hotel or boarding-house, 256 State street; Wr. "Mac" and Mr. Robertson, of Ohio, exchangmg greetings: R -I called about this "ad." What is the posf-R.—I camed about tails "an." What is the post-tion offered, and do you think I could get it? I have been three weeks in Chicago, and want to find something that will pay.

"Oh yes, Mr. — What did you say your

name was?"
"Robertson. Came here from Fort Wayne;
friends live in Ohlo. Old man has money but insists that I shall get my own living. Very awk-

pay \$12 a week, and a commission on what tickets you sell, which will run it up to \$15 or \$18 a week." How long does it last—the work I mean?"

"How long does it last—the work I mean?"

"Till summer. The position is that of clerk in tancing academy. I am going to leave, and the offessor wants somebody to take my place, and a given me permission to put in an advertise-

Professor wanter some source of the transmit."

"But if the work only lasts till May or so, how son! going to come out? If I pay you \$100 for setting the place I shall lose by the transaction."

"I'on misunderstand; the \$100 is to be deposited with the Professor as security. You will handle the money, and he was deceived once by a clerk who kept \$80 or so. That was before I went to work for him."

"I'don't know much about dancing."

"Oh, that's no difference; you will only have to stay in the office, answer questfons, and sell tickets. The Professor has given me 10 per cent on what I have taken in, and I will make it all right for you."

"My disinterested benefactor! How can I thank you enough? If the devotion of a lifetime—"
"All I want for my trouble is half of your commissions for the first month. You see I have got to go away to lows to my folks, and I had contracted with the Professor to remain for a year."

"Where is the academy?"

"On Clark street, No. 127, up-stairs. Prof. Roberto is the gentleman: he has a business which pays about 300 or \$80 a week, and this is the busy ime."

"I haven't got the money now, but I can get it

"I haven't got the money now, but I can get it writing home. That will take a day or two, and by writing home. That will take a uny of two, and I should like to go to work at once. Besides I can rive references, lots of them; got a hatful at home ell, you can telegraph, you know, and save "Well, you can teregraps, time that way."

"Yes, that's so,—didn't think of that. You age mee this is all right, I suppose."

"Certainly; you will get security for the money. I deposited \$100 with the Professor, and he gave it back to me within a month. He owes me \$2. but we have not had a final settlement yet. When can you get the money?"
"I would like to see the Professor. While fully

"I would like to see the Professor. Walle fully appreciating your benevolent intentions, I would like to be sure that he was O. K."
"Certainly, very proper. I will give you a card to him." (Draws from pocket a "dodger" or hand-bill and writes, "Professor, I send this genleman to you about the place, Mac"; and gives same to Robertson.)

R. (takes paper)—By the way, your name is—
Who shall I say sent me?
"Mr. MeMillan. I board here. Come back and let me know if you arrange matters with the Professor, because there is a young man in the next room who wasts the position." fessor, because there is a young man in the next room who wasts the position.

"Dear me, I wouldn't lose it on any account. Twelve dollars a week and commission. Fil get that money right away. Good-by, my dear friend, rood-by." (Exit R.)

ACT III. Room 18, No. 127 Clark street. Furniture, one piano, one chair, one writing-desk. Present, tall man with side-whiskers. Puter Robertson.
"Prof. Roberto in?"
Tall Man—No sir, he will be in directly. I am

waiting to see him; so is a young man in the next room.

R. (aside)—Then all hope is lost. That young man has got here before me, and I am again com-pelled to a life of ingle rio a case without any beer-

Enter Roberto-You wish to see me. (To tall man, "What can I do for you?")
Tall Man-I have got up a club of six and I want

tickets.

Prof. R.—I am very busy and cannot give you lessons before 8 o'clock in the evening. What is your name and the names of the other members of the club? your name and the names of the toner members of the club?

(Tall man gives names and receives six green tickets, entitling self and friends to tuition. Robertson, of Ohio, looks on and concludes that if business keeps on like that all day long his prospective sit is a good one.)

Prof. (loq)—You can give me a note for the bite. I shall not want to use it till the day after the name.

Tall Man-Well, what reduction are you going s make for my trouble?

The —Clubs are composed of seven; don't you hink you can get the other man to come?

Tall Man—I will try; but you must make some

eduction.

Prof.—Well, call it \$25 for the six. (Receives note from elongated individual, who exits.)

Prof. (to Mr. R., of Ohio)—You have come about the standion, I suppose. Have you seen Mr. Mc-

iffinity.

"Yes, he has told me about the place and its duties. Do you think I would smit?"

"I think you would. What is required is a gentee, nice-looking young man who can talk well. Bate you got the \$300 required as security?"

"I have got a little over \$50 left, but perhaps I could get the rest from my folks in s day or two."

"Iffo dollars, f-i-f-t-y dollars, - well, I don't know."

"I can give you first-class references to the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and to people in

"Can give you first-class references to the Port Wayne Railroad Company, and to people in Pennsylvania and other places."

"Have you got the \$50 with you?"
(Alarmed)—"No, not with me. My cousin on the West Side is taking care of it for me, but I can get it at any time. I will bring it down to-morrow morning if that will do."

"Well, I tell you what I will do. Mac has got to po away, and I will take you if you will deposit to po away, and I will take you if you will deposit to po away, and I will take you if you will deposit to po away, and I will take you if you will deposit to po away, and I will take you if you will deposit to po away, and I will take you if you will deposit to po away and I will deposit to po away and I will not you will deposit to po away and I will not you will deposit to po away and I wil "I will bring the money down at 9 o'clock in the orning." (Rrif.)

"Is Mac in" said reporter No. 2, when he reached the top of the first flight of stairs at No. 256 State street. Two men were seated at the stove. One arose and said, "I am Mac." He asked the reporter, not knowing him of course, to step into the parior. Scated therein, the reporter said:

"I came to see about the situation."

"Yes," said Mac. "Have you the cash?"

"I have "said the reporter.

"Well then," Mac went on, "I hope you will like it."

What is it?"

"It is a clerkship in a dancing academy."
"I can't dance." "That isn't essential."
"What will I have to doa"
"Sell tickets."
"Sell tickets to halls?"

"No, to pupils:"
"No, to pupils:"
"Oh! How much does it pay?"
"Twelve dollars a week, and a commission of 10 second on the amount of sales."
"Blow many tickets could I sell in the course of week?"

"How many tickets could I sell in the course of a week?"

"Sixty or seventy dollars' worth."

"That would give me pretty good wages?"

"Yes; and the hours are not long."

"You held the place, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I am going into business which will be parmanent. This situation will last only until the let of May, and as I had an opportunity to get into a lesting business I took it."

"Did you get your \$100 back?"

"Yes."

"What security did the party give you?"

"His note."

"His name is Roberto."
"Roberto? Where is his sendem??"
"Roberto? Where is his sendem??"
"On C ark street,"
"When can I see him?"
"I guess I'll go over with you."
"Thanks,—I would like to meet him."
Then Mac looked at his watch. "I guess I had better give you a line to him."
"That will answer just as well."
"Now this situation will yield you from \$16 to \$20 a week, and I think I ought to have something for my trouble."

"You don't get part of the \$100?"
"No, that is security for the money you will "Oh."

"I would be satisfied with 5 per cent of what you call for a month." sell for a month."

"Five per cent: I get \$12. Ten per cent of \$30, \$8; haif, \$3. That would leave me \$15. P consent to that, and will be very grateful to you if

consent to that, and will be very grateful to you if
I get the situation."
"You have the \$100?"
"Yes."
"I'll give you a line to the Professor."
Mac then wrote on the back of one of Reberto's
circulars the following:
Prof.: This gentleman wished to inquire as to posttion.
Mac.

127 S. Clark street, Room 17.
"This will be a sufficient introduction."
"Yes." At this moment some one came up-stairs, and Mac went to the door to see who it was. Returning, the reporter said to him:

1711 see you again if I am successful."

Do you think I'll get the place?' "Have there been many applicants for it?"
"Have there been many applicants for it?"
"Yes, a good many, but I haven't sent any one othe Professor except you."
"Much obliged."
"Not at all."

"Much obliged."

Not at ail."

And the reporter said good-day. As he was going down-stars he heard Mac say to the last comer, "Do you wish to see me?" "Yes." was the reply, and the two went into the parlor. Having an introduction, the reporter in the course of san hour called on Prof. Roberto at his "Academy." He was in the ante-room, off from a room on the floor of which there was no carpet.— a room devoted to dancing purposes.

The memorandum was handed to him with the remark. "I came to see about the situation."

"Ah. yes. You have seen Mac?"

"I have."

Then he read Mac's note."

"What did he tell you?"

"The substance of the conversation was related. While the reporter was talking the Professor turned toward the dancing apartment, from which issued the sound of shuffling feet, although the owner thereof could not be seen. "Sheldon," said he,—the-name may not be that, but it had that sound.—"

"Try the back-ster" "The nonly evidently from

the sound of shuffling feet, although the owner thereof could not be seen. "Sheldon." said he, the name may not be that, but it had that sound.—"try the back-sten." The pupil evidently, from the noise, made the effort. Turning to the reporter, the Professor said: "You have the \$100" 'Yes. I am pretty low, but if assured as to the security I will take the place. I must have something to do."

"Do you live here?"

"I have lived here for about three months. I came originally from Philadelphia, and if I can't get a place I will have to go back."

"Wait until I fuish this pupil's lesson," said the Professor, and he walked into the other room. The reporter followed him with his eyes, and presently saw emerging from what seemed to be an alcove the form of a mah. This individual advanced backwards toward the reporter. He was an alcove the form of a man. This individual advanced backwards toward the reporter. He was practicing the "back-step." Now this apparently insignificant circumstance would not have attracted the attention of any one but a reporter whose familiarity with men had made him able to see through any put-up job. As anticipated, when the man got opposite the door leading into the room where the reporter sat, he turned around, and, in doing so, got a square look at the reporter. Then he shook his head at Roberto. The "jig" was up. The back-step movement was to find out who the applicant was, and, as the reporter be-lieved he recognized the dancer, he quietly got up, opened the door, and departed without saying "good-by." It would have been useless to attempt to continue the interview, for the chances being that the identity of the reporter was known, the Professor would have excused himself.

TABLEAU. Office as before-Prof. R. -Has that young man from Ohio been round yet with the money for de-Mac-No, but I hope he will hurry up, for I want to start for Iowa. Ha! ha!

Prof.—Ha! ha! he seems very anxious to rrot.—Has hat hat He seems very anxious to get a permanent situation. He! he! he! (Takes up Tribuxe.) Holy Moses! Mac! look here. Another of those reporters.

Mac-What, not Mr. Robertson, of Ohio; given us a stiff, eh?
Prof.—Yes, sir, dead sold. Well Ill be hanged. (Curtain falls.)

ONE WHO THINKS THERE ARE HELLS

CRICAGO, Jan. 15.—Thousands of ministers preaching pro and con about Hell and destiny of man beyond the grave, matters of which not a sol-itary mother's son of them, to a certainty, know anything more than people of common intellianything more than people of common intelli-gence! How much light can the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, Swing, or Beecher shed upon the life to come? What do they really know about it? They, with their anointed eyes, cannot see except by "the eye of faith" an itoch from the shore of the dark river—not a single inch. To my mind it, looks so presumptuous and pretentious for any mortal tank as much and so confidently about

dark river—not a single inch. To my mind it looks so presumbtuous and pretentious for any mortal to, talk so much and so confidently about the details of Hell or Hades and future destiny, that I exclaim to myself. Do give us a rest! Ninetenths of all the preaching seems to be about the life we have not yet reached, and greatly to the neglect of the life we are now living. This is like unborn children preaching to unborn children, and pretending to tell all about the climate, soil, and society into which they are hastening. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The great eternal Hell they talk about is, to say the least, a disputed point, but thousands upon thousands of our neighbors are actually writhing in multitudinous little temporal hells, and unable to rescue themselves.—the hell of cold, the hell of hunger, the hell of nakedness, the hell of chue the hell of ignorance, the hell of vice born of ignorance and incressity. Suppose we turn our attention from the big theological Hell to come, to the earthly "hells." which are all about us and stare us in the face every day, in which the starving, freezing, ignorant, superstitions, vicious, and degraded classes are tormented in the life which now is. If the great preachers would turn their attention for awhile to this world, and preach from the text, "One world at a time,"—the one they onght to know much about, but do not,—they would or could do something to get men out of the "hells" in this world; and, I submit, in so doing wend have come very much nearer "following Jesus" than some of them now do, as well as much nearer obeying the dictates of common sense.

Let me saggest to them that very few intelli-

well as much nearer obeying the dictates of common sense.

Let me suggest to them that very few intelligent, well-balanced business-men care a whit more for the story of Hell than they do for the story of the River Styx. It is probably true that preachers of the Gospel know less about men and practical affairs than any other class of people, and this may be the reason why they so rarely touch practical questions. They assume to know the unknown, if not the unknowable, where the people cannot follow, and, out of the darkness in 'which they are enveloped, profess to proclaim the secrets of infinite wisdom. The good Methodist preacher reported in Monday's Thibune, who said that it wouldn't do for ministers to give up preaching hell; if they did, he said in effect, 'nell would be to pay 'with the churches; the people won't patronize the preaching. I think this is the truest sentence in all the sermons reported.

The fear of hell is a hangman's whip

The fear of hell is a hangman's whip To bound the wretch in order. The fear of hell is a hangman's whip
The fear of hell is a hangman's whip
To houndthe wretch in order.

Is it not a pity that such talented and good men
as Drs. Swing and Thomas do not dogmatize less
about the nuknown life and devote their great talents more to this life and the practical things
thereof? Universal calamity, industrial and
financial, is upon us. The stonlest hearts and
hands almost falter and fail. The working classes
are in despaid—merchants and manufacturers no
less. Capitalists, who are in the greatest danger,
are desperate with fear and gloomy foreboding,
Society seems paralyzed, crime and misery flourish.
Thirty millions have been embezzled by "gentlemen" who were generally believers in Hell in four
years! Labor rlots are bred everywhere from the
moral manure heap of society, and men are incarcerated because they will not quetly starve.
Would it not be best to try to solve some of the
tough questiops of how to live in this world, and
in this country, before settling all the details of
the life into which we are not yet born? If the
preachers know so much about the secrets of the
Almighty, and all the details of the unknown hereafter, they ought to be able to make some useful
suggestions concerning questions of practical life
and society which so baffle unanointed minds.
The people, as of old, ask for brend and are given
a stone. For humanity's sake, let us hear less
about the duration and torments of Hell in the next
life, and try to give them a little foretaste of
Heaven in this world. It will make better Christians of them, as well as happier people.

A. J. GROVER.

SILVER VERSUS POSTAGE-STAMPS.

SILVER VERSUS POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Ján. 13.—A few days ago, having to purchase \$6 worth of postage-stamps, I provided myself with the necessary number of sliver half-collars for that purpose, and, recutesting my stamps at the retail denariment, tendered the same in payment. It was, however, refused, on the ground that effect was only legal-tender to the amount of \$5. Consequently I received only \$5 worth of stamps, and had \$1 returned to me. As soom as returned I requested the clerk to give me postage-stamps for same, which, however, he refused to do at first. Seeing, however, he refused to do at first. Seeing, however, that he was getting himself into a ridiculous and unprofitable position, he at last consented to give me the stamps for the one buying postage stamps for sliver could only obtain at the utmost \$5 at a time, and that there must samp as at the utmost \$5 at a time, and that there must samp sagain for silver. In there we something most absurd and ridiculous in a time to postage stamps to the amount of \$5, have the control of the confider I is sliver is legal-tone to postage stamps to the amount of \$5, have the control of the confider I is sliver is legal-tone to postage stamps to the amount of \$5, have the control of the manual stamp and the control of the most stamp stamps and manual desire to buy \$5 control of the same party should desire to buy \$5 control of the same party should desire to buy \$5 control of the same party should desire to buy \$5 control of the windlessed the post of the post master and his assistant on the above matter, and obtained from them the information that the post of the windlessed Stamp Department. Had he called at the latter place he would went.

have received stamps in exchange for his \$8 in silver. The Retail Department is limited in the sale of stamps to amounts not exceeding \$5 to one person in one day. The Postmaster said he did not wish to place any restriction upon the receiving of subsidiary coin for stamps, although the law made silver a legal-tender only in amounts not in excess of \$5. He was glad his attention had been called to the matter, and he would issue definite instructions to the head of the Stamp Department, Mr. Groth. There was no regulation of the Post-Office Department about the matter. Mr. Squiers said it was the first complaint they had had about the matter, and the clerks in the Stamp Department had no instructions regarding the subject. The office was in receipt of large quantities of small coins from the forty-five sub-stamp agencies in the city, but they found no difficulty in disposing of it.

Supt. Groth stated that he occasionally sold \$15 or \$25 worth of stamps for silver coin, and would have given the complainant \$6 worth for his silver half-doilars if he had called at the wholessle department.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWO SIDES TO A STORY On Christmas morn, our eyes beheld A shocking sight—ah me! A dove lay bleeding on the ground:

A hungry orphan seized the prize (Lucky little winner!)—
"Hurrah!" cried he; "now Ma and I Can have a Christmas dinner!" JEFFERSON, Wis., Jan. 13.

That crnel boy! cried we.

Written for The Tribune.
Seville is a city of particular interest just now, as being the home of the Duke of Montpensier, nd his daughter Dona Mercedes, who is about to become Queen of Spain. Alfonso and Mercedes, it is said, have loved each other since they were children (she is but 17 now); and the King declared-when urged, erhaps, to unite political interests by a politic marrlage, gossipy hints pointing to Queen Victoria's daughter as the desirable partie—that he would never marry if he could not marry the

THE SPANISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

woman of his love.

She is said to be not particularly pretty, but winning and sympathetic, which is more.
One can magine how triumphant the Duke ust feel at this last and best turn of Fortune's wheel, and how uneasy would be the body of he good Prince Henry could he be conscious of

the favors still heaped upon his rival.

The scene of the "loving cousins" who took d stroll one morning in the suburbs of Madrid. when one was "accidentally shot," is graphically pictured in the minds of many by the violent contrast of those dark days to these brilliant ones. Then it was doubtful whether the Duke's presence would be tolerated in Madrid; and, when John Prim asserted his right as a "soldier on leave" to go wheresover he liked, it was a bitter pill to his princely consin,—so bitter that at least it worked the hell that at last it evoked the challenge that resulted in death.

The duel took place rather late in the morn-thanker it calculates. Southing was placed at

ing, about 11 o'clock. Sentries were placed at convenient distances to secure privacy; for, although every one was expecting the duel, interlopers could not be permitted.

Chance seemed to favor Don Enrique, for he won the choice of plateds and ground and

attough every one was expecture the duet, interlopers could not be permitted.

Chance seemed to favor Don Enrique, for he won the choice of pistols and ground, and the first shot. The Duke, who was supposed not to be a brave man, and whose existence, socially, depended upon his accepting this duel, stood with his arms folded, awaiting his cousin's shot.

"Don Eurique fired and missed. Montpensier fired and missed. The Infante fired again, with the same result. Montpensier fired the second time, and his bullet struck the barrel of Prince Henry's pistol, splitting and tearing his coat with the fragments. At this point, Montpensier's veteran seconds thought the affair might be properly terminated; but the other party, after consultation, decided that the conditions of the meeting were not yet fulfilled. They stood up for another shot,—Prince Henry a little disordered by the shock of the last builet. 'The Duke has got my range,' he said. He fired and missed. Montpensier. who had remained perfectly cool, fired, and Don Enrique turned slowly and fell, his life oozing out of a wound in his temple, and staining his flaxen curle, and the dry stubble, and the tender grass.'

When Montpensier saw that his cousin was mortally wounded, he became terribly agitated, apparently, and with difficulty entered his house, supported by the surgeon, when the carriage left him at his palace-door, where crowds of poor people whom he daily fed were gathered, waiting in fluttering alternations of fear lest their patron and bread-giver had been killed, or his poor cousin, whom they all loved in spite of his misfortunes and incapacity to relieve their sufferings. The mere fact that he was poor and a Republican appealed to their strongest sympathiss.

When Don Enrique's death became known, the people massed about his bouse, and still, cold body, and cried for vengeance, even those

the people massed about his house, and still, cold body, and cried for vengeance, even those who had just partaken of the Duke's bread: who had just partaket of the Duke's bread; which was truly Spanish, I think, and the same spirit that was manifested ages ago when Clovis made peace with Amalric, and gave his beauti-

which was truly spanish, I tunis, and the same spirit that was manifested ages ago when Clovis made peace with Amalric, and gave his beautiful daughter for a wife to Amalric as a seal of his sincerity in consenting to peace.

No sooner had the Spaniards secured themselves from the power of Clovis than they commenced to show their hatred to the fair Clotilda, by throwing stones and mud at her when she appeared in public. She patiently endured their ingratitude, until one day a stone cut her arm so that it bled, when she took her scarf, and, staining it with the flow, sent it to her brother Childebert, who indignantly resented the illusage his sister received by invading the country with an army, and killing in battle the cowardly Amalric, who pusillaminously allowed his wife to be abused.

Or, in our own day, as instanced by inviting Amadeo of Italy to be their King, and then insulting his wife.

The funeral of Don Enrique did not rise to the importance of a political demonstration. His death, however, was freely discussed,—an unusual result following a duei in Spain,—and the case was even brought before the Magistrate, when the seconds,—two Generals grown gray in the service of their country, and loaded with honors,—each with his hand upon the hit of his sabre, solemnly swore "that the death of Don Enrique Maria Fernando da Bourbon was pure accident; that he went out with his well-beloved cousin, my Lord of Montpensier, to try some new pistols; that, while they were trying them, one was unpremieditatedly discharged, and the ball entered the head of the said Don Enrique, causing his untimely death; that my Lord of Montpensier was overwhelmed with griefat this wonderful fatality, and was unable to appear and testify!"

They told the truth, however, to the Minister of War, "Acting Autocrat of all the Spains;" and he advised them to keep quiet for a few days, and the clatter of tongues would cease.

It did cease, and to-day the delegation from the site Swith Sweriers the autocranh

and he advised them to keep quiet for a few days, and the elatter of tongues would cease. It did cease, and to-day the delegation from Madrid visits Seville, bearing the autograph letter of the King, asking for the hand of the Dona Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, in marriage.

The delegation was met at the station by a deputation of civilians, together with some members of the Duke's household, who offered the guests sumptuous carriages to convey them to the palace,—one being in full Eastern style, drawn by six coal-black mules in gay and elegant trappings. rant trappings.
Their "Serene Highnesses" rose from their

Their "Serene Hichnesses" rose from their chairs to give welcome to the distinguished guests, and the letter was humbly presented to the Duke.

The King, by the way, refused to send Grandees to make a verbal application for his fair one. If he could not go himself, as he desired, he would at least have the pleasure of writing, with the hope of following soon in person. In the evening a grand dinner was given at the palace, and Seville, in appreciation of the honor conferred by one of her daughters being chosen for a wife by the King of all the Spains, illuminated cathedral, tower, and palace, send-

chosen for a wife by the King of all the Spains, illuminated cathedral, tower, and palace, sending myriad fluttering lights out into the night, to bear witness of her joy.

One wonders why the Duke is not a greater favorite, since he seeks nepularity in many ways,—not only feeding the poor and proposing charity institutions, but also by restoring the wonderful Moorish Alexar of Seville, making it only second in fairy workmanship, graceful arches, and pillars, to the Alhambra.

When one thinks how the ancient glories of Spain pass into decay, without one effort to stay destruction, one cannot but admife so startling an exception to the usual phlegmatic indifference, when one sees a gentleman placing his private fortune in the breach to rescue such a beautiful and characteristic monument of the past.

The Alexar is one mile in extent. Palace, garden, and courtyard are surrounded by a

The Aleazar is one mile in extent. Palace, garden, and courtyard are surrounded by a strong rampart, very lofty, and finaked by large square towers, built with stones brought from the ancient Temple of Hercules.

The magnificent structure has been the abode of monarchs whenever the Spanish Court has been held at Seville. It was enlarged and embelished by Charles V., and Ffilip V. removed his entire Court here, with the intention of making it his permanent residence.

The walls and ceilings are rich with arabesques, and some of the apartments are resplendent with gold. The glazed tiles, of intricate and graceful patterns, forming a dado around each of the seventy-eight rooms, command admiration.

Here, too, is the bath where the famous Padillia used to disport herself and receive her admiring courtlers, and where Phillip command.

ed one of them to dries or the water of the bath, considering that whatever was used by Padilila had been purified and rendered delicious by contact with her lovely body. The courtier, probably of cooler mind, did not enjoy the compliment, and, with quick appreciation of the awkwardness of the situation, gracefully turned his refusal into a compliment by saying, "I fear to taste the sauce lest I should covet the bird."

A fine marble staircase leads from the upper rooms of the palace to the garden, which is a

A fine marble staircase leads from the upper rooms of the palace to the garden, which is a labyrinth of winding paths, shaded with orange and pepper trees. Fountains, with slivery flash and musical utterance, airily play in every direction, throwing coolness and freshness into the clear, dr' atmosphere. The pipes are so laid that each path and flower-bed can at will be placed under a gentle shower,—thus keeping the foliage free from dust, and making the paths hard, where the lovely houris could walk without lear of solling their dainty sandais.

I wonder if the Dona Mercedes will wander along those dreamy paths, peopled with the past and lits treasures of romances, leaning upon the arn of the young King in the delight of loving and being beloved,—thus embody the Spain of to-day, with its pure hopes and aspirations, and linking it with the Spain of the past in its wealth and glory.

Mabel Sita.

EXECUTION BY IMPALEMENT.

Ote morning while I was at Yokohama I was one morning while I was at 1000 nma I was informed that a criminal was about to be publicly put to death, and the morbid curiosity which has more or less a stronghold upon most of us induced me to sally forth and witness the execution. This is what I saw: When I reached the place appointed for carrying into effect the cpital sentence the unfortunate convict, a fine loking Japanese, in the prime of youth and srength, was standing under a huge post in the loking Japanese, in the prime of youth and srength, was standing under a huge post in the niddle of a little posse of guards. The post had a cross-pice. Nearly nude, he was standing erect, but as motionless as a statue, while his featess but dreamy eyes gazed traight into the distance before him, as if le was looking at some far-off object looming typing a horizon visible only to his abstracted ision. There was no token of terror in his determined face, to sign of shrinking in his quiscent but teisely-strung body. Presently here was a moement among the little knot of those surrounding him. His Jailers moved aside and there stroe into the circle a gannt, repulsive-looking naive, clad from head to foot in a dress of dingy rellow. The executioner—for it was he—was acompanied by a couple of assistints, who carrid some half-dozen long, round amboo rods, bout a couple of fingers thick at their largest ed, and tapering to half that size it the other, which was sharply pointed. The rods were laid pon the ground, and the trinity of death clappeh hold of the living statue before them. In a tree the human effigy, who made no attempt at esistance, and who, as far as I observed, neer even opened his lips, was grimly angling on the post, his arms itretched outright and left along the crosspiece. Therewas now a slight pause. The executioners dided with the bamboos, and the boor creaturespread-eagled on the post still looked into he shadowy distance, still was damb; but thought I could detect a yellow pallor stealinap his face. Perhaps he was collecting all hirresolution to meet the terrible ordeal he knewas close upon him. The principal executioner, who meanwhile had selected a couple of baboos to his mind, now stepped to the left sh of his expectant victim, spat upon the point one of his weapons, and with a twisting, puang motion thrust it easily into upon the point one of his weapons, and with a twisting, pusng motion thrust it easily into the fiesh abot half way between the hip and

upon the point one of his weapons, and with a twisting, pusng motion thrust it easily into the flesh abot half-way between the hip and the armpit. Ti poor wreten upon the cross turned his ga slowly down upon his tormentor, and I lips slightly opened. But he made no ruggle—he uttered no cry. His resolution his courage were superhuman. I lood at the executioner. He was calmly conthing to push and wriggle the bamboo furthered further into the body. In a couple of mines, though it seemed much longer, the bldy point of the instrument emerged from thop of the sufferer's shoulder. There was a slig exclamation of satisfaction from the crowd, but the sort of hum that escapes from thowatching a daring swimmer when his head atars above the surface after a long dive; and tifiend at the other end of the bamboo stopped liggling, let go his hold, and stepped back. W, I thought, he is going to give the poor tured creature his coup degrace. Not a bif it. He crossed to the opposite side of the pt, calmly inserted the second weapon in the sa spot on the sufferer's other flank, and worl away till it, too, came out above the armp. Alt this time not a single groan, not one dearing cry for mercy, escaped the manthus day impaled: His head drooped a little upon hishest, and his cyes were half closed, but he vevidently alive and consclous. At this momen to my amazement, the executioner and his sistants, picking up the unused bamboos, ran to walk gway. "What," I asked, "is t execution ended! Are they going to leave man in that fearful agony?" "Oh, yes," I as told, "all is over. The criminal is fitted with. He will die presently—in an hour o hours, or, as he seems very strong, perhapot till nightfall; but nobody will touch hamy more. The bamboos will be left in him, I when he is quite exhausted he will expired. I could bear no more. I was powerless to erfere, but, sick at heart, I turned on meel, loathing the barbarous cruelty I had; witnessed, and cursing the damnable givition that permitted it. I learned afterds that the unfortunate wre

PRAYING ER HER DEAD LOVER York San, Jan. 12.
The funera William S. Pontin, who, on the day set for marriage to a beautiful young woman living hirty-third street, in this city, shot himself the dsck of a Hoboken ferry boat, was helisterday afternoon in the residence of hisele, Mr. Thomas Crofts, at 179 Raymond strBrooklyn. The variors were filled with a 1 company of young persons, and many what expected to attend his welding gathereout the coffin. Miss Rose H. Plant, the w womad left desolate by the suicide, sat, sed in deep mourning, at the head of thein, with her hands ciasped together as in nattitude of prayer. A heavy crape vell waped about her face, throwing into strong I her light blue eyes and the tresses of lighair that fell about her face. Her eyes motestlessly, and she seemed to be crazed v grief which could not find vent in tearshe kept up a continuous low moan, sayir 'Oh, my darling!' Her moths close to her, and young Pontin's brother behind her, almost brokenhearted.

The coffigrat off, and the body scemed. Raymond str Brooklyn. The parlors were

tin's brothet behind her, almost brokenhearted.

The coffin'as off, and the body seemed
wonderfullyke. An anchor of tuberoses
and geranicaves, entwined with smilax,
rested on thin-lid.

The Rev. I Nye, the pastor of the Clermont Avenuiversalist Church, who was to
have njarrieing Pontin to Miss Rose Plant,
conducted services. He read from the
Scriptires, then read, by request, a beautiful bit of pe expressing the sadness of saying the lastwell. In his address he sald
that he violuo propriety when he spoke of
the fact tha young man who had gone out
from the cold that house had died by his
own hand. Id moan filled the parlors, coming from the of the young wordan thus bereft of her I She said: "Oh, oh, my God!"
and more the not intelligible.

The minwas choked with emotion, but
he soon prod in consoling words. As bu

reft of her I She said: "Oh, oh, my God!" and more the not intelligible.

The minwas choked with emotion, but he soon profi in consoling words. As he spoke of tibilation of the chosen bride she knelt by thu, and then arose and kissed passionatel pale lips of the corpse.

As the cay filed by the coffin, Miss Plant scanned thof each person. Her eyes were glassy andless. As one lady reached a gloved han the coffin to arrange the dress, she graspe hand and pushed it forcedly aside, sayithle's mine—my darling." Then she claspedead face between her hands, as though it ring in her lap. She spoke in soft, musines, which expressed such intense despat those who saw and heard her were at onyed to tears.

As the taker drew near to close up the coffin, the woman uttered a prayer, and all bowed best slience, broken only by the violent solf those in intimate sympathy with her, then took up the head of her dead love covered it with kisses. She clung to the solong that it was necessary to take her by force. As she was lead to a seat, she rito take her eyes off the coffin. Turning tompanlon, she said, "Oh, they have not d him yet"; and then she added, alma whisper, "Don't you think that I coulust one more kiss!"

Pontin's, in this scene, reeled about like a mancared, and fell into his wire's arms. Mirt fainted.

Miss Planwed the body to Greenwood Cemetery, it was buried. Her friends greatly feaconsequences of the shock to her.

No lighted been shed on the mystery of the suicide only reasonably theory advanced is bmething occurred on the day of the suicide only reasonably theory advanced is bmething occurred on the day of the suicide only reasonably theory advanced is bmething occurred on the day of the suicide residence of his intended bride, at 3t Thirty-third street, this city. His brothw, Mr. Thomas Burch, saw him at 2 ohn the afternoon on which her

FUENITURE ON TIME-THE UNION FURNITURE

QUIPS. Song of the olequargarinemen-" In the suct buy and buy."

Bulwer as a novelist sat high up in the Temple of Fame, but Thackeray satire still. On the theory of the survival of the fittest. the tailor and the dressmaker ought ere long to possess the earth.

Said Smith to his bookkeeper, "Has the new drummer got as much brass as the old one!" "O yes, sir, he's one of the real old-fashioned door-knockers of our daddies."

door-knockers of our daddies."

In a Western village is the story of two men who went by the name of Bill and Charley, and, coming to a fight, had it out seriously. Bill whipped Charley, "he, Bill did, better than he knew."—Emerson, quoted by the New York Herald.

Spilkins saw a Jersey Dutchman rowling a load of potatoes down the Hackensack River the other afternoon. "What kind of a movement do you call that?" asked he of a friend, pointing to the sweep of the oars. The friend said, "A Murphy movement." "No." said Spilkins, "a row-tater-y one, I should call it.")

Since the doctors have raised the how! that Since the doctors have raised the how! that the bits of wash leather and India-rubber used in the manufacture of minoe-pies are unwhole some, if not absolutely injurious, the minoe-pie industry has been almost revolutionized, the manufacturers using pasteboard and bass-wood veneering, instead of the objectionable ingredients. The upper crust is still made of asbestos roofing-paper, same as last year.

In olden times, when people heard Some awindler huge had come to grien. They used the good old Saxon word, And called that man "a thief." But language such as that to-day
Upon too many's feelings grates;
So people smile and simply say,
"He — 're-hypothecates,"

New York Commercial Advertiser.

QUERIES.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicaso, Jan. 15.—Would it not be well for our City Fathers while considering the appropriation to see if they cannot save the city \$2,300, by its lighting and extinguishing its own street-lamps? The Pinance Committee seem determined to cut down the appropriation this year. Will they cut down the expense of lighting and extinguishing the street-lamps from fifteen mills to nine mills as they now have an opportunity to do, and save the city \$2,300? If the city should light and extinguish its own street-lamps which would be the gainer, the city or the gas companies? If the city should light and extinguish its own street-lamps would the fifteen test-lamps be the first to be lit and the last to be put out, as is now the case in some instances?

A. G. Lull. QUERIES.

THE DE KOVEN WINDOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Carcago, Jan. 13.—The excellent letter of F. A Eastman on this subject in yesterday's issue by some oversight contained no mention of the name and previous works of the artist to whom we are and previous works of the artist to whom we are indebted for this exceedingly beautiful specimen of the art of glass-painting. Should this be rectified, the writer might also tell us something of the glorious windows produced at the royal manufactory of stained glass at Munich, and presented to the Cathedral of Cologne by King Ludwig I., of Pavaria. The De Koven window as compared with these is as the work of Millais or Holman Hunt is to that of Cornelius or Kaulbach,—each beautiful of its kind.

C. P. Thomas.

IT STOPPED HIS CONVERSION TO UNI-VERSALISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Onaha, Jan. 12. —I have been reading Beecher Swing, and Thomas lately on the most comforting assurance that there is no Hell. Just as I was about to "flop over" and pitch my orthodoxy out about to "nop over and pitch my orthodoxy out of the window. I read your comments on Prof. Sumner's lecture. Now I am convinced that, from the blistering you gave the gentleman, that it must be his opinion there is a Hell, and that the hottest blace he ever got into is Chicago. I doubt if Dr. Ryder can convert him into a Universalist. "He knows all about it." Respectfully yours.

REVIVAL-MEETINGS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 13.—The Swedish
Methodists of this city have, during the past week, been holding a series of revival-meeth which have been largely attended, and have re-ulted in a number of conversions. So encour-iging have been the results of the meetings thus far that they will be continued during the

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated

In Saturdave
C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
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S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bune Island-av. corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Di-H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENTAHOUSES.

North Side.

TO BENT-A NEW BRICK. SOUTH FRONT.

I three-story and basement; has every convenience; one block from Clark street care. A comfortable six-room flat, second story. Also a six-room cottage; \$12 to May i. All in vicinity of Lincoin Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT-AN ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING.
every modern improvement, with furniture on southeast corner of Onlo and Cass-sts. This is the best residence part of Chicago, close to centre of business.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Medison-st.

Suburban.
TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 8-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st. TO RENT_ROOMS

South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room SO, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED SITTING AND bedroom with closet; also, single room (no house-keeping); private family. Apply at 472 Wabash-av. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-20, 40, OR 80 FEET PIVE STORY tores, Conneil Block, large space, goodlight, and lowest rent in city. Also, small stores South Side. 8. W. SEA, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-20, 40, OR 80 FEET PIVE STORY lowest rent in city. Also, small stores South Side. 8. W. SEA, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-20, 40, OR 80 FEET PIVE STORY STORE 129 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-FINE BRICK STORE, 3 STORY and basement, lot six150, 459 North Clark-st.; rents at \$100 per month. 1 want good improved farm of 200 acres; will assume \$2,000 on good farm; will go as far south as Kentucky. Call at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 177 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE-TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON Sangamon-st. for an improved or unimproved farm in Raussa or lows. A fair exchange will be made. MATSON HILL. 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE-I WILL EXCHANGE ADVERTISING apace to one of the leading newspapers in the United States for unincumbered real estate in city or country to amount of \$10,000 to \$20,000 can give such terms as will rapidly convert the real estate into cash. Address BANCROFT, care C. K. Miller & Co., Tribune Building, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE-IMPROVED FARM OF 80 ACRES TO EXCHANGE-IMPROVED FARM OF SO ACRES and cash for \$3,000 stock moreries. Address O 68, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-GOOD FARMS IN Kansas for a stock of dry goods of general merchandise, Address C A B, City Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED-BUSINESS BUILDING IN DESIRA-bic location; will assume and give clear improved well-rented residence property. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$20,000 TO \$50,000, to extend the manufacture of a valuable farm implement; two thousand must be put up for the spring trade at once. Or, I will receive proposals for the manufacture of the same from any responsible party. This is a rare chance, and must be responded to at once, if at all. OS, Tribune office.

Partners: Wanted—with \$1,000 TO \$5,000 IN a manufacturing business either in Chicago or \$1. Louis; grosis as staple as, four, and pass 200 per cent on capital; demand siready established. For particulars call at Boom 40, 281 South Clarks: A. Chicago.

DARTNER WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN with \$1000 become interested in frat-class private, established dancing echood, to extend business; investigate: making big momer, Address 6 83, Fribune.

INSTRUCTION.

I ESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH OR GERMAN BY

LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH OR GERMAN BY a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of both languages; or will give same in exchange of board. O 2 Tribune office. both languages; or will give asme in exchange of board. O.2 Tribune office.

SAMUEL KAYZER TEACHER OP ELOCUTION: private and classes: day class. Saturday, 10 a.m.: evening class. Saturday, 8 o'clock, Hershey Han.4

CITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WRITGE, only a year in America, teaching her own language, wishes another position in a family to teach German (grammar, composition, conversation, literature, etc.). Will be satisfied with small safary. If chance of giving private lesson s best of references. O'21.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY. 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.: facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances at legal rates; safety vanita. FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROF, for furniture: merchandise, carriages, etc. Louis to any amount, legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

POR SALE—813,000 HALF DOWN-TWO 2-ST framed stores and lot 40x70 feet, south from Madison-4:, near Jefferson. It is certainly chean 43,500—10-room framed dwelling, and lot 25: very front, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE-41,800 WILL PURCHASE LOT 20X

Post Sale-41,800 WILL PURCHASE LOT 20X

Descriptions: formerly sold for \$4,000 houire at Room

18, 162 Washington-8t.

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT ON HALINOIS-ST.

POR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT ON HALINOIS-ST.

SON HILL, 97 Washington-8t.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—\$2,500—50-ACRE FARM, 43 ACRES under plow, 15 acres meadow, all fenced, frame house, 6 rooms, and is high and dry, and the very best of soil, just 7 mile from the south of the County Farm. I have a party who will be south of the County Farm. I have a party who will be south of the County Farm. I have a party who will be hast if some one else will take the other haif. Cale hast if some one leave the house for the other haif, it some one in woodbuy County, Ia.; good new house of a rooms, and the for loc cattle, all fenced; 120 acres plowed; the very best of soil. This is less than the improvements cost. Want money cause of sale; half down. T. B. BOYD, Itoom 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-A 40-ACRE FARM AT WAVELAND, Hancock County, Miss, with dwelling, orange orehand, grapes, etc., this farm is near Bay St. Louis; and lies rolling, with fine springs. CUNNINGHAM, 122 LaSale-st. FOR SALE-AT \$2.50 PER ACRE-SOS ACRES OF choice selected land in Buttler County, Kansas. E. H. CUMMINGS, Hoom 10, 130 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-20 TO 30 FEET NORTH OF TWENTYfourth-st. at a bargain for cash; also 25 feet
front brick house, three rooms deep, south Side, at a
bargain for cash; also cottage and lot, good location, at
a bargain for each; also a bayer for best bargain on
West Side, 2story and basement brick, 82, 700, casy
terms. MANN & CONGDON, Room 2, 177 LaSaile-st. WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A MODERN BRICKS.
residence, on avenue north of Twenty-secondst., worth \$12,000 to \$15,000, cash. JUS. R. PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of groceries, flour, grain, and such other merchandise as is usually kept in a first-class grocery establishment in the West, together with all the flatures connected with the same.

The stock is first-class, and has been purchased from first hands; the fixtures new and elegant; sales over \$100,000 per annum.

Store is in two-story brick building 24x80, with one story in rear 24x52, with good basement. Ront. \$90 per month; leave four years to run.

Stuate in Laramie City. Wyoming Territory, on the lines of the state of Laramic City, Wyo.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LIGHT MANUFACTURing business, a monopoly, with stock, tools, and
every regulatic. A convenience in every house and
office. New here: large sales at the East. NICHOLS,
BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-A GOOD RESTAU-rant doing good business, centrally located, for property, improved or unimproved. Address 0 73, Tribune unice. A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING Emerson plano, 7-octave.
Great Union plano, 7-octave.
Great Union plano, 7-octave.
Stone & Co. plano, 7-octave.
Knahe plano.
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Cook & Carpenter organ
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Chase & Balcock organ.
Chase & Balcock organ.
This stock will be sold at the above very low price
to make room for new stock daily arriving.
W. W. KIMBALL. corner State 2 nd Adama-sta. Lused for feed, coal, or packing away goods in, for sale cheap.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ORDER ON THE MASON & HAM-lin Organ Company for a \$200 organ. Party who purchases can select any organ at that list price; will sell it for \$100 cash. Apply at Room 3, 97 Washington.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. SUPRIGHT PLANS WERE the only ones, out of over forty competitors, that received special mention and honors at the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any planos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect planos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. suprights unrivaled.

They stand to ther musical instructions of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Historia-

est makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illud price catalogues furnished free on application.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts., Chic WILL PAY CASH FOR A CABINET ORGAN small size. Address O 16, Tribune office.

A LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED AGAINST buying or taking as collateral a note of \$400, signed & daile B. Benedict, and by her indorsed in blank, dated June 12, 1876, as the same was lost and payment stopped by owner. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalic-ak. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. O Money to foun on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSWID'S Loan and Builton Office (ficensed). 99 East Madison-st. Established 1858. MONET TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNI ture, etc., without removal or on good collater al. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. M. C. R. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CAN
be bad in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Countaing.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company. Tribune Company.

WANTED-TO BORROW-\$3.000 ON FIRSTclass productive property near centre of city; will
pay 8 per cent, but no commission. Apply or address
A. D. 8HEFARD, 20 South Canal-et; A. D. SHEPARD, 20 South Canal-st.

WANTED-TO BORROW-A SUM OF MONEY ON real estate in one of the most flourishing cities in the State. Address 0.23. Tribune office.

200 WANTED AT ONCE FOR SIX MONTHS a chattel security; state lowest rate interest. Address 70. Tribune office.

\$10.000 FO \$30,000 TO LOAN AT 7 TO 8 \$10.000 FOR Canal Canal

\$10.000 CAN MARE A YERY CHOICE LOAN JOS. R. PUTNAM, 25 PORTHAM BIOK.
\$60.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO., 98 DEATHOUT FIRST. EDWARDS. DIEYER & CO., 98 DEATHOUT HALS. Washington. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND IS EAST ADAMS-ST.—THREE SINGLE rooms to rent with board; one room for 2 young men.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—transleut rades \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4 transleut rades \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4 transleut rooms, good board. If desired, at reduced rates; house quiet and respectable. reduced rates; house quiet and respectable.

470 WaBASHAV — A GOOD-SIZED FRONT room, closet, excellent board; suffable for one or two centiemen; table boarders also accommodated. Dothing—NOS. 351, 353, 253, AND 357 STATE. Dist., Clarence House, four blocks south of the Paimer House—Board with room per day, \$1, 50 and \$2; a week, \$8, \$7, and \$8. Rooms well furnished; board first-class.

B. \$7, and \$8. Rooms well furnished; board first-class.

West Side.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—BOARD AND PLRASANT FURNISHED on the first sundersite.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL. 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED brooms with board. \$5, \$5.50 per week; without board. \$2, \$0: day board, \$3, \$0; lodging, \$0 ets.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1, \$0 per day, \$4, \$6 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-NEAR THE MOSELY SCHOOL, TWENty-fourth-st. and Michigan av., by a young lady;
state terms. Address O 74. Tribune office.

DOARD-WITH ROOM FOR CHICAGO LOT OR
bisud. Good references. Address O 64. Tribune.

OARD-SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD FOR GEN.

Lichan in respectable private family where comterms must be moderste. Address O 72. Tribune office. MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Joshua M. Marth & Co. is this day dissolved by mattal consent. Joshu M. Marth saugment the debts of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the firm, mme in collecting all outstanding accounts. JOSHUA M. MATTIN, ALEXANDER FEE. Chicago, Jan. 12, 1877. MARSLEOID, MANTELS, SHELVES, WHAT-note, valuecoating, etc., imitating the finest im-sorted marble, at one-third the cost; wholesale and re-tail. United states Mashicold Manufacturing Co., 167 Jackson etc.

WANTED-POWER HAY OR COTTON PRESS, WM. V. KAY & CO., 45 LaSaliu at. FOR SALE. POR SALE—ON CARS—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL have on cars at the Hilmois Central depot this week, so sticks North Carolina pins—not Mishigas—1921.2 sawed, from 42 to 46 feet long. The finess lot of tim-ber ever brought to Chicago. HOLLINGSWORTH & COUGHLAN, 35 West Adams-st. POR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO

WANTED WALE HELP.

Sockkespers, Clorks. &c.

WANTED PRACTICAL BOOKKEPER AS a manent. Address, stating are, if married or sing and experience. F. M. WARD, 151 Walnut-st. Teledo, Ohio.

A VOLD TAR LANGE

WANTED-A GOOD POLISHER ON FURN Work at COGGESHALL'S, 276 Wabach av WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER A Misceliancous,
WANTED-WIDE-AWAKE MEN AND LADIE
to sell tricks, needles, chromos, novelties, motos
graphs, stationery, cutiery, not no, jewelry, watches
revolvers, and a 1,000 fast-selling articles. Induce
ments greater than any other house can offer. Ca
and examine. C. M. LININGTUN, 45 and 47 Jockton

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, PIVE ACTIVE GE tlemen or lady canvassers for the city, also h WANTED MEN TO SELL MAGIC SOLDE WANTED-A GOOD MAN ACCUST
sell goods in city. To such a one a detion will be given. Address, with refere

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN CAN FIND PER-manent and profitable employment by sending stamp for papers, or 25 cents for \$1 samples. RAY tween 30 and 40 years of are, to sell our publications for one year; men who do not use though in an form, who have energy perseverance, and self-related to hold them up. We will guarantee such me from 2500.10 is \$1.200; no one will be hired without personal interview. Address, giving age, previous business, experience, and guarantee wanted, W. J. HOLLAND & WO., Chicago, III. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-ONE BARTENDER one first-class cook. Address with stamp or in quire PATHFINDER, 125 South Clark-st.. Room 20.

WANTED-ACTIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS sell all kinds of coal at retail. Apply at yar corner Curtis and Carroll-ats. WANTED-MAN TO SOLICIT ADS FROM FIRST class houses. Call from 9 to 10 or 1 to 1, shar 89 Dearborn-st., Room 45. ob Dearborn-st., Room 45.

WANTED-SI, 200 SALARY AND HALF PROPIT in A1 manufacturing business, in flourishing city 5600 capital and good reference required. O 71. Tri WANTED-A COLORED WOMAN TO DO GEN.
References required.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and Ironer at 121 South Sangamon-st. WANTED-A FRENCH GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS old, who wants a good home. Call at 310 State-WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID.
Apply at Room 30, 118 East Randolph-st.
WANTED—GOOD GIRL AS COOK—COME WELL
recommended. Apply at 187 Wabash-sv., base-

WANTED SENERGETIC LADY AGENTS TWO for each division of the city) of mood editers. Only \$1.50 required, goods faken back if requested. Call after 9 a. m. to-day on C. S. RIGGS, 800 West Lake. WANTED-AT 173 SOUTH CLARK-ST., FIRST-class lady and gentlemen singers.

Miscellane SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER OR WAITER
in a private family, willing and obliging. Apply
from 12 m. to 4 p. m., at ou Calumet-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST MAN IN
Any capacity; has had ten years' experience in
drugs; will work cheap to keep from starving. References durnished. Address O 100, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN Sgirl to do housework in a private family. Inquire at 800 Hubbard at. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LAUNDRY OF Skitchen work by a young woman accentained to hotel life. Address of R. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SEC. South Fark-av. Outh Park-av.

ORTUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, STEADT Siri to cook, wash, and from or do general housework. 1926 South Dearborn-St.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-gork in a small family. Please call or address

WHITTAKER, 846 North Clark-84.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a private family to do general honsework. Call at No. 259 Milwaukee-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY TO do honsework where she can learn a trade preferred; millinery or dressmaking; is a good sewer and housekeeper. Address O 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS ocok and laundress in a private family, or would do second work; can give good references. Call for two days at 931 State-8. do second work; can give good references. Call for two days at 531 State-es.

SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT GIRL TO do general bousework. Call at 284 Sedgwick et., rear. Please don't fing door-bell of frost house.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, WHO Is not atraid to work. In some hotel, restaurant, or boarding house. Call at 186 Jackson-st., near Halstead.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, or second work. 187 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL WHO UNderstands cooking in a restaurant or hotel. Inquire at 439 North Clark-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron, or general housework, by a good steady girl. 314 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do goods work or general housework in a small family; reference given if required. Address B H, 150 Bushoeli-st.

Seamstresses. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GRRMAN indy to do all kinds of sewing, and assist in lighthousework. Call two days at 550 West Twelfth-st.

OST-SUNDAY MORNING, ON OAKLET-ST.
Madison-et. car. one black shawl. ReturnlOMAS KANE, 63 and 65 Washington-st., and the good reward. elve good reward.

OST -- IF THE PARTY THAY TOOK THE OVERcoat from 31 West Madison-st., on Saturday pairle.
Ill return the papers, they may keep the coat and so unstions.

OST -- A SMALL GOLD KEYSTONE LOCKET, containing the following inscription: "Presented

BOOKS.

ASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORLD always bring good prices. Before you sail you reary see Clafff. correst Madison and Dearways because the sail of the sai

ment.

WANTED-A GOOD WOMAN COOK. APPLY AT SS West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-A GOOD. HONEST WOMAN TO DO honeswork; no washing. Apply for five days at 21 North Peorla-st., between Randolph and Lake. No

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c., NTUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD CON ancing clerk having three years' experience adian law offices. Address K, 115 fillrois-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Sweds) as coachman or to deliver groceries: wages small; city reference. O 17, Tribuns office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS coachman in a private family; is well acquainted in city, and has first-class reference. Address O 18, Tribuns office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL at 123 Huron-st.

Sto do general housework or accord work: the North Side of Hyde Park preferred. Address 123 huron-st.

SiTUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city references given. Please call or address 205 Thirty-first. O general housework in a small family; good city references given. Please call or address 280 Thirty-first.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL AS COOK.

Washer, and fromer in a private family. Address 38
Ayers-st., between Chicago-av. and West Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
do second work. Address MINNIE N. 81 West
Adams-st., or call.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR
Second or general housework. Apply at 826 Statest. up-stairs. References given.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO
do cooking in a private family or boarding-house,
Please call at 384 thirty-third-st., near State.

SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT GERman woman to cook in boarding-house, or cook,
wash, and iron in private family, city or country. 628
State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
as second girl by a Scotch girl; she is an excellent
waitress, and has good references. Apply to Mrs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN

Bushoell-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or general homework. Call at 550 Michigan-ar., Thursday.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL TO to cook, wash, and iron, or general homework; good reference. Call at 560 State-st.

Sidy to do an intuit of sewing, and genus in ingite housework. Calitwo days at 500 West Twelfth 4t.

Nursees.

Situation Wanted—By a competent girl, to take care of children and sew. Cali at hoom to, No. 106 West Madison at.

Situation wanted—To Take Care of Children and sew, or do light housework. No objections to the country. Best of references. Address 0 22, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

Situation Wanted—By an Experience Address 375 fifth av. third door. M. Akkimann.

Situation Wanted—By a Respectable lady se housekeeper to a widower, or semilibries; city or country. Address 0 68. Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—By A Young Cady to de copyling or writing of any kind at hombore is an office. Address B. Molitic, Too West Address In office.

Evening Journal 100 office.

2.5 REWARD-LOST-THE COUPONS OF 4 PER COUPONS OF 5 PER COUPONS

ve Post-Office address in full including State and tances may be made either by draft, express

ivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per vivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per vivered, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, order Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago. III.

s for the delivery of THE TELBURE at Evanstor
cod, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room
tive prompt attention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office. NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo Manager. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere ANLEE, Agent. NDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Stand BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Thentre. street, between Clark and LaSalle of Elizabeth Von Stamwitz. Afternoon Grey." Evening, "Deborah.". McVicker's Theatre. street, between State and Dear andon" and "A Quiet Family."

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Dearborn. Engage evens. "Unknown." Afternoon and o

eum Novelty Theatre

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, provisions being firmer and breadstuffs easier. Mess pork closed 15c per brl higher, at \$10.80@10.82% for February and \$10.92%@10.95 for March. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs bigher, at \$7.30@7.32% for February and \$7.37%@7.40 for March. Mest closed steedies. March. Meats closed steadier, at \$3.80 per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and \$5.50 for do short ribs. Whisky was 'le lower, at \$1.04 per gallon.
Flour was doil. Wheat closed %@1c lower, at \$1.04% cash or January and \$1.04%@1.05 for February. Corn closed %@1c lower, at 40%c for January and 39% of for February. Oats closed at 24c. Rye was dull, at 35c. Barley closed 1%c lower, at 51% of february and 52% of for March. logs were active and stronger, closing firm, at 00.15c advance, at \$3.80(4.10. Cattle were ull and lower, with sales principally at \$2.50@40. Sheep were weak, selling at \$2.87%@4.37% cor to choice. In store in this city last Satur-1,440, 181 bu wheat. 512, 155 bu corn, 144, oats, 107, 587 bu rye, and 630, 158 bu bar 119 bu oats, 107, 387 bu rye, and 630, 158 bu bar-ley. Also afloat in the harbor, 256, 741 bu wheat, 325, 897 bu corn, and 51, 987 bu oats. In store at Baltimore, 490, 825 bu wheat and 1,038, 452 bu corn. Do at Montreal, 396, 691 bu wheat and 121, 421 bu corn. Do at Buffalo, 655, 980 bu wheat and 316, 253 bu corn. In Milwaukee, 415, -824 bu wheat and 380, 545 bu barley. Inspected into store in this city vesterday morning: 283 cars. into store in this city yesterday morning: 283 cars wheat, 187 cars corn, 64 cars oats, 21 cars rye, 66 cars barley. Total, 571 cars, or 220,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$101.87% in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 3-16 and sterling exchange at \$4.81% 64.84%.

Greenbacks yesterday reached 98g, probably the highest point in their existence. They closed at 98.

The collapse of the Continental Life pose or with the effect to make money at the expose of the reductors; and
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where th Insurance Company, of Hartford, announced in our dispatches this morning, furnishes an important addition to the already long list of disgraceful exposures in that department of business. Mismary tion, perjury, fraud, forgery,-all are com bined in the presentment against the officers of the Company made by the Special Commission appointed last winter to investig its affairs by the Connecticut Legislature. ted last winter to investigate

is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Philippopolis between the Russian forces commanded by Gens. RADETZKY and GOURKO and the Turkish army under Suleiman Pasha. No particulars of the battle are at hand, but from the fact that the Turkish amander has ordered the evacuation and ning of Philippopolis it is very clear that the Russians were victorious, and that the next stand made by the Turks must be at

SPOTTED TAIL has shown himself to be every inch a Chief by his promptness in suppressing what might have proved a formidable and dangerous outbreak among the Indians at the Agency which bears his hame. A dozen insubordinate Sioux had arrayed themselves in war-paint, and defied the authority of the officers of the Agency. SPOTTED TAIL undertook to settle the matter and upon being himself defied promptly drew his revolver and killed two of the hief-makers. The rest retreated, and order was restored.

In appears that the managers of the New onal Banks are not so united on the subject of bulldozing the country on the silver question as they would like to be thought. Mr. Thompson, President of the Chase National Bank, writes to a friend in Washington favoring the Bland bill, and expressing the opinion that its passage is necessary to relieve the present financial distress. Possibly there will be more expressions of this sort when the New York bankers have time to consider the hint thrown out by Gen. BUTLER that bulldozing is a game two can play at, and that if the National Banks carry out their threat of a conspiracy to defeat the remonetization of silver in the event of the passage of the pending bill, Congress will retaliate by terminating their charters.

sage to the New Jersey Legislature, places himself on record as an enemy of the money of the people, and makes a strong bid for the support of the Eastern goldites in the confor the Democratic nomination for sident in 1880. A pressure too strong to be resisted has evidently been brought to bear by that element of the Eastern Democracy which is antagonistic to the ambition of Tildes, and which, being equally hos tile to the claims of the West and South has hurried McCLELLAN to the front on the currency question. The elaborate prepara-tions for the inauguration ceremonies and the enthusiasm worked up for the occasion have a significance net commonly attaching to affairs of this kind, and point clearly to 1880 as the ultimate object in view.

The experiment of securing a formal expres sion of the people of Illinois on the silver question through the medium of a State lty of obtaining a full repsentation upon the short notice given. The the coinage of silver dollars was druct that the Convention was largely attended there were minted and put in circu

espective sections furnishes the most em hatic and convincing proof that the people are intensely concerned in the succe of the movement for the restorati to the currency of the country of the old dollar which did good service for over eighty years, but which was dropped out of the coinage surreptitiously and without the knowledge or consent of the people. The speeches made and the resolutions adopted tell the whole story. Illinois demands the undoing of a great wrong and the doing of an act alike of justice and expediency,-in short, demands the remonetization of the sil-

In view of the fact that a considerable me jority of the Utah Legislature is composed of Mormons, many of them leading functionaries of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, Gov. EMERY will find it uphill work bringing about the reforms touched upon in his message. Nevertheless, he handles these matters without gloves, being especially outmoken in his reference to the attempts to bring to justice the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre, -attempts which have proved abortive owing to the activity displayed by the Mormon population in assisting the indicted parties to elude the search of the law officers. It is a disgraceful fact that but one trial and conviction has been had .- that of JOHN D. LEE .- and the prospect of better success in the future is not encouraging. It is equally unlikely that the Governor's recommen dation regarding the suppression of the crime of polygamy his suggestion that the necessary legislation must come from Congress is one serves attention in Washington.

THE BONDHOLDERS' ATTORNEY -- ED-MUNDS PLEA.
Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, offered on Monday, under the form of an amendment a series of resolutions on the silver question The resolutions in the way they are prepared as well as in their substance, read very much like the special pleas by which village attorneys make a pretense of earning a fee in a case where their clients have no legal or moral defense. The resolutions were print ed in THE TEIBUNE yesterday, and are chiefly remarkable for their unwarranted assumptions, suggestions in which the truth is art fully suppressed and the falsehood artfully insinuated, and for conclusions of law and of fact wholly irreconcilable, with intelligence, honesty, or justice. We reproduce a portion

of these resolutions as follows:

WHEHELS, It appears from the record of the Mint that the total coinage of the silver dollar has been \$8,045,838; and

WHEHELS, The silver dollar of the United States had been long absolutely obsolete as any substantial part of the money of the country, and that which had been so coined almost entirely converted into other forms of metal, and did not exist at the time of making any of the existing loans of the United States, or those from which the existing loans had been refunded; and
WHERELS, By the provisions of the Coinage act WHEREAS, By the provisions of the Coinage act of 1873, passed on the 12th of February of that year, and of the Revised Statutes enacted on the first day of that year, all provisions of the law authorizing the coinage of such silver dollar were repealed; and

of these resolutions as follows:

repealed; and
WHEREAS, Since the passage of said last-mentioned acts, gold coin, which, by reason of the
premises, has been the only existing lawful coin,
tender, and standard of value for all payments
above the sum of \$5, as it had been the only one
in fact for many years before; and the United
States has borrowed in gold coin from the people
of this country the sum of not less than \$592,990,
700 at a rate of interest lower than that of any
loan ever before made by the Government and

coins, or obsolete or repealed coir r to provide for payments in silver.

The fact is carefully suppressed that the United States before, at the time, and long after, the creation of all its indebtedn had, as the legally-established policy of the nation, reserved to the people and the Government that all debts, public or private, were payable, at the option of the Governnent, in gold or silver coin. All the debts, public and private, in the United States were entracted subject to that reservation, and that the Government might, in the exercise of this right, coin gold and silver, or either, at its pleasure; might discontinue the coinwithout in the remotest degree changing or de-stroying, releasing, or surrendering, or weakening its right to pay principle and interest or either of them, in whichever coin it might from time to time think proper to adopt. The Government might in 1877 prohibit the further coinage of gold and order nothing but silver coined, and yet ten years hence resume the coinage of gold and pay debts with it as before. All in no way impairs the contract, which is that he debt shall be paid either in gold or silver coin, the choice being with the debtor. The ereditor's demand is limited to the right to be paid, if not in one coin then in the other, but the option is not with him, but is with the debtor. The abolition of the silver coinage in 1873 in no way altered the contract. nor will the restoration of the silver comage now change the contract, because the contract is that payment shall be made in which-

ever coin the debtor may select.

This important feature of the national all private indebtedness, the bondholders attorney, EDMUNDS, in his special pleading carefully and dishonestly suppressed. If the which Mr. EDMUNDS says he has not, to enforce his demand in the courts, does any dawyer pretend to affirm that, under a spe eific contract to pay the debt in either silve or gold coin, at the debtor's option, the creditor would be allowed to have payment in such coin as he might select, to the exclu-

sion of the other? The statement that it appears that only 8,015,838 legal-tender silver dollars were coined falls under the classification where the truth is so suppressed as to render the actual statement false. The coinage of silver, legal-tender for all debts and for all fully as much of record as was the number of dollar pieces. The attempt to make ou that during the many years silver was a legal tender only \$8,000,000 of it was coined, therefore untrue, and should not have been suggested. Since the foundation of the Government to June, 1877, there had been only 19,345,000 gold dollars coined; but it rould be scandalously false to state that recorded fact with a view of representing that that sum expressed the full gold coinage of

the country.

The assertion that the silver dollar had long been "absolutely obsolete" as any substantial part of the money of the country, is hardly more dignified. When he penned that sentence, Senator EDMUNDS had before him the report of the Director of the Mint which report stated that in 1873, the year the coinage of silver dollars was dropped

97,715 silver dollars. The year before, 1872, there were minted 1,112,961 silver tender dollars. What does Senator EDMUNDS mean by declaring the falsehood that silver

From 1792 to 1834, a period of forty-two years, the coinage of the United States was 76 per cent in legal-tender silver and 24 per cent in gold, and the gold that was coined never circulated as money, because it was sold as bullion. The silver remained as the general coin of the country. Was gold coin during these forty-two years "absolutely because coined only in small mounts and then exported? Congres the gold coin, making the gold coin as much valuable than the silver as the silver coin had previously been less valuable than the gold. From 1792 to 1834 the gold coin, though issued only in small amounts, was neverthe ess a national coin, held in reserve by the Government to be put in circulation whenever it was desirable or profitable to be issued. At the end of forty-two years this gold coin which had been held in reserve to be used a the option of the Government, was clipped depreciated 6 per cent in order to make it cheaper than the silver, and was then coined to pay national debts with. It has remained in general circulation for nearly forty years because it was cheaper than silver, just as it had remained "absolutely obsolete" during the previous forty-two years when silver was cheaper. Both coins were held under the option of the Government, to be used at pleasure, and neither was ever "obsolete." The bondholders' attorney, EDMUNDS speaking further for his clients, asserts that

since 1873, and since the silver dollar ceased to be a legal-tender, "the United States has borrowed gold coin to the amount of \$592,-990, 700, and that the holders of these bond have a right to expect that Congress will not evade or repeal legislation in order to make money at the expense of its creditors." The rouble of this special plea is that like the other pleas it suppresses truth essential to an honest statement. The United States during the War sold its bonds for paper worth from 35 to 60 cents on the dollar. The interest on these bonds was payable in coin, and the principal, as Mr secretary Sherman states, "in the same noney that was loaned." From that time o 1870 the holders of these bonds drev interest in gold at 6 per cent on their face being about 12 per cent on the value of their loan. In 1870 Congress authorized new loan, that is, the issue of bonds free of taxes bearing reduced rates of interest, principal and interest payable a the gold or silver coins of the United States which were a lega tender at that date. And it was required that this stipulation, that the bonds were payable in either of those coins, should be printed on the face thereof, so that no man should complain that he did not understand the contract. The bonds issued under this law were of fered in exchange for outstanding 5-20 onds, and when the holders of the old bonds did not voluntarily return them, the Secretary called for the surrender, thereby stopping the interest. These new bonds were substantially exchanged for the old ones, but a comparatively small proportion of them have been sold, except in the way of exchange. These are the bonds which the condholders' Senatorial attorney contends annot be paid now of hereafter except in gold coin alone! His claim is that these bonds are of a superior class-gilt-adged naper: that the holders are a sort of aristocracy, entitled to special privileges. But this claim is so utterly untenable that it must eventnally be abandoned. If these bonds, the express terms printed their face, in either gold or silver coin, be recognized as payable in gold coin to the exclusion of silver, then the holders of all other bonds will demand that their obligations shall be declared equally privileged, and the claim will be so just that it will be impossible to gainsay it. The special plea now interposed by Mr. EDMUNDS, while now confined to these \$593,000,000, is intended for the benefit of all his bondholding clients the holders of all the bonds and the recognition of this plea in this particular means the recognition of the whole debt as payable exclusively in gold. In the prosecution of that end, the law, the reserved rights and powers of the Government, as well as the express letter of the contract and of the laws authorizing the indebtedness are all valued as entitled to no consideration and all these must give way to the demands of the bondholders, who alone find champions and defenders in the Eastern States

and Treasury Department. MANTON MARBLE'S MISSION.
When MANTON MARBLE went to Florida mmediately after the Presidential election, t was given out that he had gone to see an honest count. He was supposed to be peculiarly qualified to arbitrate the destinies of the nation, inasmuch as he belonged to the swallow-tailed wing of the Democratic party. It was assumed that a man who circulated freely about the corridors of the Manhattan Club, who was received on terms of social equality in the regions of Gramercy Park, and who had for years directed a grea moral engine of a newspaper, would carry a superior article of patriotism in his breas wherever he might chance to be. The New York Democrats said-and under the circumstances all felt bound to believe—that MANTON MARBLE and his associates formed guard of honor about the Florida Returning Board, and protected the virtue of that body from the assaults of politicians and place-

hunters. It was something of a mortification and urprise, under the circumstances, to hear after the result had been declared that the mission of MARBLE was a failure; that in spite of his eternal vigilance-which is the price of liberty-he had been overreached one for, sold out by ignorant and knavish adventurers. When he said that he had failed, it was understood, of course, that he had tried to keep the corruptionists away from the Board, and had been overpowered Persons of vivid imagination pictured MARBLE in his grand and unparalleled act of stemming the tide of corruption. In their esteem "he bestrode the Colossus, and we petty men walked under his huge legs and peeped about to find ourselves dishonorable graves." He was the apotheosis of honor, of valor, of lofty Christian purpose. He had acted as the champion of right; and, though he had been vanquished, he had none the less earned a title to the gratitude of his con-

emporaries and posterity. There was just one thing worse than hear ing that MARBLE had been beaten by corruptionists, and that was the fact that MARBLE was a corruptionist himself. This blow, happily, was reserved until now, when the country is, comparatively speaking, able to bear it. If it had fallen at the time the inelligence of MARBLE's defeat was first re-

ceived, the country would have been wellnigh distracted. To think that the Cher Bayand of American politics should have gone to the Returning Board, bearing in the one hand gentle peace and in the other a fistful of bribes, is enough almost to destroy faith in human nature. If it had been a common man, - a JIMMY O'BRIEN OF a JOHN Morriser,—we might have suspected it be-fore, and been prepared for the horrid truth. But who could believe that Marke would betray the confidence of the community; that MARBLE would act as a base instrument of a party to buy a President; that MARBLE would be an ordinary dealer in bribes? There is, unfortunately, no way to avoid believing this of MARBLE. The evidence is too plain to be gainsaid. SAMUEL B. Mclin, of the Florida Board, testifies on this point as follows:

follows:

One of the Democrats who came down to Forida for Tilden's side came out to my house and said to me. "We've got all the returns, and know for a certainty that Tilden is ejected. Now, ydi've got the making of a President in your hands." I disclaimed anything of the kind, but he kept insisting. He said. "We know there's one member of the Board that you control. He'll vote any varyon do. Now, if you'll rise above party, and yne to give the State to Tilden, there's nothing within the power of the Democracy that on share in the power of the Democracy that on the would not sell myself for a million of doilars; that I'd die a poor man first, and he said, "You need't die poor if you'll just give the State to Tilden. The Democratic party will make you rich. It is a great party, and knows how to reward its friends it will provide for you for life." I teld him I would count the vote according to what I believed to bright. That's the only offer or anything of the sort that was ever made to me. It was just the might before the count commenced.

How naturally the phrase "rise above

How naturally the phrase "rise above party" drops from the honeyed lips of Mr. MARBLE, when he is proposing a criminal fraud upon his country! He has written and spoken so much of "rising above party" that he really imagines he is doing so when he offers money for votes. But this is not rising above party,-not even above the Democratic party. It is keeping pretty well within party lines and observing party precedents as they have been estab-lished by the least scrupulous of Marble's party associates. The use of such "langwidge" in such a connection suggests that the gilt-edged wing of the Democratic party is no better than it should be. Perhaps gilt-edge does not wear better han the ordinary kind. The pretensions of TILDEN and his compan nay be altogether hollow. They may only have assumed virtues which they do not ossess. It may be well in the future to keep an eye on MARBLE and the other "Reformers" when they begin to talk cant and leclare that their holiness is a notch above that of their neighbors. Meanwhile, the hard-fisted, rough-headed, short-haired Denocracy will be safer to trust then their more refined brethren. The former, at least, are easily understood, while the latter have only the art to conceal their dishonesty, not the grace to do without it.

GOLD GROWING DEARER AND PROPERTY CHEAPER As a medium of exchange, hard money is n equivalent as well as a measure of values. Stability is consequently one of the first requisites for money, though it does not exlude adequacy, convenience, imperishability. and certain other essentials. Absolute ste bility in a monetary medium of exchange is. so far as is known, unattainable : metallic money, being a commodity as well as a currency, is necessarily affected by the extent and cost of production. The common good of mankind demands the nearest approach to stability that can be obtained without sac rificing the other essentials of money. Prof. SUMNER and the money-lending class for whom he speaks represent that gold answers this demand better than any other metal, and better than silver and gold together. Their rosition is taken in defiance of all the facts bearing on the discussion and all the experience by which the question may be determined. Their self-interest suggests that, as long as there must be some variation, that variation should be constantly in the direction of an increased purchasing power of money. All recent scientific invesigation shows that the annual sapply of gold in the world has fallen off one-half in wenty-five years, and that from now on the nnu.l product will become smaller and maller, as it has been for several years past. and that the cost of production will be larger. This means, in plain terms, a steady contraction in the quantity of gold in the face of a constant increase in the demand herefor in monetary uses. Sir Hecro HAY's records, produced before the British Parliament Commission, show that the an nual yield of gold decreased from £36,550,000 in 1852 to £19,150,000 in 1875, or more than one-half in the course of twenty-three years Prof. Suess' (of Vienna) exhaustive researches show that it is always to the alluvial deposits that we must look for the chief sup-

ply of the gold, and that this yield is continually decreasing.

If we assume that silver and gold together epresent 6 per cent of the aggregate values f the civilized world, each in a proportionate degree, then the elimination of silver from nonetary uses changes the relation of hard oney as an equivalent from that of 6 to 94 to that of 3 to 97, or, in other words, a little more than doubles the purchasing value of gold. This would be a tremendous and unnecessary shock to the commercial relations of the world, but it would not stop at this. From that time on there would be a constantly-decreasing supply of hard money and a constantly-increasing demand for it, while the single standard gold measure and equivalent of exchange would go on contracting. The purchasing power of the only ecognized metallic money would be ennanced from year to year, with the inevitable result that the value of all property and labor would shrink from year to year. The final consequence of this unavoidable and relent less tendency would be the concentra tion of the money-power and property wealth into the hands of the moneylending few, and the oppression of the industrial masses. If the masses were to submit, the conditions of the dark ages and the feudal system would be revived. If the masses should refuse to submit, which is the more likely, property rights would cease to be respected, Communism would become reality, and there would be universal anarchy. To undertake to do the business of the world on a single gold basis of measuremen and equivalents would be to undertake to do it indefinitely on a falling market. This means loss, bankruptey, poverty, suffering, and despair. Debts will grow larger and

taxes become more onerous, while property will decrease in value, and production every description will continually becomless remunerative. The actual experience of the last few years will be the outlook for the remainder of the century. The farmer will receive small prices for his crops from year to year; manufacturers will produce at one level and sell at a lower level; merchants will buy on the scale of to-day and sell on the lower scale of to-morrow; labor will be forced down, down, down, and there will be a long series of strikes, lock-outs, and a

n proportion ... and acquires new purchas shrinking in value. They will have nothing to look forward to but the ultimate sacrifice of their property. Those who own no property will never be able to acquire any under the necessity of doing business on an everfalling market, or by earning less, from year to year. The natural ambition of nearly all men to better their condition will be crushed out by a succession of disappointments and failures. There will be no relief, it must be kept in mind,-for gold will be the only recognized equivalent of values, the stock of gold will be continuously decreasing; its purchasing power will be constantly growing; hence the prices of property and the wages paid to labor will be steadily falling, and the circle of wealth will be uniformiy contracting. Hard times will become peretual,-unless, indeed, repudiation, revolt nd Communism shall interpose to produce still more frightful results.

Can any reasonable man honestly main-

tain that stability of values will be secured under such conditions? Stability in money values does not mean the power to resist depreciation alone, but appreciation as well. Of the two, a permanent and eternal appreciation of money value is vastly more injurious than a tendency to depreciation. For fifteen years pravious to the suspension of specie payments in this country, say from 1846 to 1861, there had been a slight but steady decline in the purchasing power of coin, with a corresponding increase in the value of land, labor, and merchandise. The effect was beneficent, because it was gradual, and stimulative of enterprise and production. Men in business usually found a profit on their annual balnce-sheet. Property-owners found their lands increasing a little in value all the time. Farmers, getting a little better prices for their crops, enlarged the area of cultivation. Manufacturing industry was stimulated by the same experience. The wages of workingmen grew gradually larger. New enterprises were added to the resources and comforts of the country. The laboring classes were gradually acquiring homes of their own, which increased their frugality and energy. It was easier to pay debts, both public and private. Nor did the capitalists experience any loss, since they enjoyed the guarantee of securities that were constantly growing in value; their losses by default and depreciation of property were comparatively insig-

The suspension of specie payments and the era of false inflation by means of an irredeemable paper currency disturbed the course of events for some years. Then it became necessary to pay the penalty of reckless extravagance and wild speculation. This done, the time has come to begin over on a substantial money basis. Experience and indement would both suggest a return to the specie basis that had previously been marked by prosperity; instead of this, there is an effort o enforce a resumption on a contracted and constantly contracting monetary basis, which will necessitate in the future a repetition of the same disasters and suffering incident to the efforts of the past four years to come lown from an artificially-inflated condition. If there were any imperative reason for discarding the double metallic standard, all scientific research and commercial experience would suggest the adoption of the silver standard, as the quantity of it to be had in dequate to our needs without giving it as excessive value, such as gold now has. The American people, at all events, would not be confronted with the absolute and inevitable necessity of operating always on a falling of stability of values in the likelihood or possibility that the production of silver in he future would be in a proportion to prevent a steady contraction of money equiva lents, -a calamity that no human power can avert on a single gold basis, in view of the certain deficiency in the gold supply. But there is no imperative reason for discarding the double standard at present, nor will there be till gold, like diamonds or other precious stones, shall have become relatively scarce and dear as to lose all the essen tials of the money function. This tendency will be indefinitely restrained so long as silver money may serve to prevent the manipulation of gold for exclusive uses, and the mutual restraint and reciprocal support of the two metals offer the best assurance for stability of values now, and perhaps for un-

told generations to come. THE PAVING JOB.

The wholesale manner in which the Council proposes to go into the business of paving and repaving the streets of Chicago, and to lay the foundation for future jobs by making the majority of the property-owners powerless in the premises, will not commend tself to the taxpayers of the city. The magnificent vista of future jobs which it has laid out in three divisions of the city for contractors will cost from a million to a million and a half of dollars. The work cannot be done until after the assessments are made under the law and confirmed by the courts, because they will be contested by the property-owners, who imagine they have some rights left which a Common Council cannot legislate away. The money cannot be collected before 1879 even at the most rapid rate. The Council can only appropriate for the intersections. It has no right to let contracts for paving until the money is collected, and the money cannot be collected until the assessments have gone through the courts. If the object of the Conncil was to call attention to certain streets in the city that need paving as a sort of hint to property-owners that it would be well for them to privately subscribe the amounts necessary, that is all well enough but if the object was to force these paving jobs upon the taxpayers, who are already sufficiently distressed, then its action amounts to a public outrage, and is opening the way to all sorts of pecuniary complications by involving the city in liabilities to determination on the part of some members of the City Government to get their hands into what little there is left of the public money for the benefit of contractors' rings and to help certain men whom they call their constituents to get jobs through these the taxpayers of this city are already loaded down with debts and mortgages, that so nany business men are going into bankruptcy, that every man is trying to save himself and pay his creditors by the practice of rigid economy and by such settlements as he can make,—all they see is an opportunity for another grab at the public purse, and to accommodate "constituents" for possible po-litical uses hereafter. To this suffering comnunity the action of the Council looks very much like a conspiracy of contractors who want to pave certain streets next summer, suspension of production. Those who and who have formed a ring for that purpose

and pushed their job through the Con and, whether rightly or not, they will sur mise that there are addition, division, and silence in the job. Both Council and contractors, however, before they go any further, might as well understand that of this long list of streets those will be paved under the present ord: nances where the people want them paved and where they subscribe the money for All the rest will be fought to the bitter end, and, if they are paved in the end, it will not be until the taxpayers have exhausted every legal right they have in the premises. The people of this city are not in a temper to have such a wholesale job as this forced upon them without protest and withou making a fight. They have financial difficulties enough of their own, and their legit. imate taxes are heavy enough without ha ing the wholesale job of repaving the city, in the interests of contractors and favored constituents, thrust upon them. More than this, no amount of deprecation on the part of those interested will convince them that the action of the Council does not tend to open up avenues of fraud and corruption, and will not involve a ciminal extravagar and recklessness in the use of the public

money.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE. It is to the credit of five members of the County Board, Messrs. Borse, Bunling SPOFFORD, WHEELER, and SENNE, that they made a determined effort to reconsider the recent action of the Board in repealing Order No. 4 in the County Agent's office, and it is to the discredit of the eight other members, Messrs. BRADLEY, CLEARY, CONLY, HOFF MANN, LENZEN, MULLOY, the turncoat MEYER and that thinly-veneered reformer, Firz-GERAMO, that they defeated the motion. By their action they repeat and emphasize the invitation to all the loafers in the city and the tramps in the country to flock to the County Agent's office and obtain relief for we months without work or without any inrestigation of their circumstances. The only condition imposed upon them is that they shall be ablebodied, and that they shall say they have no employment. The County Agent is allowed no discretion in the premises, and has no power to riminate between the deserving and unleserving poor, or between those who will not work under any circumstances and thos who would work if they had the chance There was nothing unreasonable in the motion to reconsider, as it would only have estored the discretionary power to the County Agent, and under its operation no eserving poor person would have been urned away without relief. The reconsideration, however, having been refused, the County Agent's doors are thrown wide open o the lazy riff-raff of the city and county and to as many more as may please to com here from abroad. The office is now costing over \$1,000 per day, before the loafers hav and a fair chance at the public crib, and the expense is on the daily increase. As the ppropriation cannot be exceeded, it is only question of very short time how soon th oney will be exhausted and the county powerless to help the widows and orphan who even now have no protecti against the tramps and loafers who are running over them already. These eight members of the County Board have voted to nake the deserving poor suffer, have voted tax on honest and industrious poor men to support the lazy and shiftless, and have pened the County Agent's doors to bum mers, loafers, tramps, Communists, and the whole lazy horde who will not work even when they have the opportunity. The taxpayers of the city may be powerless at present to prevent the invasion of the dead-beats,

THE GOVERNMENT'S OPTION.

will specially keep in mind such men as

MEYER and FITZGEBALD, from whom they

had the right to expect better things.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Jan. 15.—I notice in speaking of the nation's obligations to pay its coin indebtedness, you say: "There was no promise to pay it in gold: no understanding or expectation of the kind." The understanding or expectation of the kind." The understanding you will see, is mine. But are you quate sure that you are correct in this statement? If so, what means Senstor Edditor. But are you quate sure that you are correct in this statement if so, what means Senstor Edditor. But are you quate sure that you are correct in this statement that at the time we issued our coin bonds silver was an obsolete coin, not a standard; that the Government's creditors expected, and had reason to expect, that our cain obligations would be discharged an gold?

Again you say, in speaking of the kind of money we received for our bonds: "But the truth of the matter is, the money loaned was neither gold nor silver. It was depreciated, irredeemable paper of various values. Some of it was worth 50 per cent of its face in coin and some of it 75 to 90."

Mr. Edmunds, in his resolution offered in the Senate yesterday, says: "The United States has borrowed in gold coin from the people of this country the sam of not less than \$502,000,100 at a rate of interest lower than that of any loan ever before made by the Government and payable in coin." Which is lowest? I have noticed that you have several times made mention of the kind of money we received in return for our bonds, as well as the low price, comparatively, at which we parted with them—seemingly as an argument for paying these bonds in silver even at a depreciated value.

But with me, those two points or facts have nothing whatever to do with the matter of dischanging our obligation, and should not, I thing, enter into it. To me it savors a little of dishonor after we have sold our bonds in the marrain, and as though we had reason to complain. And I leave it for you to say, after giving this further thought, whether it does not look

the best returns possible obtained, and this sider, so far as the trade is concerned, sh 1. In the first place, nobody has any legal an thority to declare the kind of money in which bonds are payable, the rate of interest, or tir when due, except Congress; and Congress has payable in coin,—meaning silver or gold, at the option of the Government,—and Congress ordered that the kind of payment should be printed on the face of the bonds, so that there should be no misunderstanding or quibbling about it hereafter. We have become very tired epeating this fact, but will republish repeating this fact, but will republish once more what is printed on the face of the bond

tself, so plainly that a wayfaring man, though itself, so plainly that a wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot mistake it:

This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved Jan. 20, 1871, "and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of Seutember, A. D. 1891, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of date hereof, etc. etc.

If any officer of the Government, or any Syndicate speculator, or any Eastern newspaper, have made a different promise or agreement in behalf of the Government, such promise or act is not only null and void, but imprudent and

absurd.
2. When Congress, in 1873-'4, suspended 2. When Congress, in 1935-2, suspended coining the silves dollar, it made no contract with bondholders; it made no promise not to renew the coinage whenever it pleased; it waived no rights; it did not relinquish its option to pay the bonds in either silver or gold. There is not a word in any law saying or indicating such purpose or act, and the people are not to be petti-fogged out of their rights by any such oilygammon special pleading as that contained in EDMUNDS' "Whereases."

3. The 592 millions which EDMUNDS speaks

of as recently borrowed in gold, relates mainly to exchanges of old 5-20 bonds for 5, 414, and 4 per cent bonds. The holders of the 5-20s under different calls were given the privilege of tax-ing new, long-time bonds, free of all taxes, at lower rates of interest, or the money. Most of

a "swap" with the Government. There was comparatively little money paid or received on either side. These facts EDMUNDS dis either side. These facts EDMONDS dishonselly suppresses and conceals. But in the cases where persons bought the new bonds the agree-ment of the Government, as the act of Con-gress provides, is to repay them in con-silve or gold, at the option of the Government fact can't be slurred over or rubbed out. than 2,000 millions of the original bonds-3-30 backs. For most of them the Government o stand a merciless shave; but it has brav to stand a merchess suare, but him brates, a stood up to its promise and paid the interest a "coin,"—paid more than 12 per cent for an average of thirteen years on the amount received. If the Government has been paying gold interest, it had that right by the original agree-ment, and it may hereafter pay silver interest nent, and it has never been surrend ever will be. How often must this be repeat ed before the goldites will consent to accept to fact? We have had enough Shylock talk about "public credit," "good faith," "honor," "un derstandings," "expectations," and "supposi ions." The surest way to kill "public credit good faith, and bonor" is to smash down the price of property, paralyze business, pauperine labor, bankrupt enterprise, and drive the people into poverty and despair; and that is precisely the role the gold-yelpers are playing. They have played their little game about far end and would do wisely to let up a little

The Union League is the only one of the New York clubs which does not permit gamb its premises. The Palette is a club of rece origin, having absorbed the short-lived Areadian, and embracing a large number of artists, actors, and authors in its list of members. In gives receptions on occasions when new paint-ings are exhibited, and invites theatrical stars and opera-singers to its festal board. There is an absolute rule against card-playing, but that amusement is frequently indulged in neverthe less. The Club has recently furnished a sense tion to the newspapers on account of a quarm growing out of a game of poker. Joun Ponding broker, S. S. DUNHAM, a lawyer, and HENRY ing for considerable stakes. The other day PONDIR suspected that the cards were marked, and accused his fellow-gamblers of cheating. The matter has created a great exciteme

the Scriptures. An essay appeared recently in Lippincot's Magazine, in which the novels of that eccentric authoress, Mme. DE LA RAME, better known as "Ouida," were severely criticised. The article having been commented on in a London paper "Ouida" wrate to the editor as follows:

ed as the one unpardonable sin ment

"Oulda" wrate to the editor as follows:

As you have noticed the hostile article upon me
in Lapphacott's Magazine, I shall be obliged by
your kindly making it known in your columns that
I received, two weeks and, the deepest apology
and most sincere expressions of regret from Mr.
Lippincorr, during whose illness the article in
question was inserted without his knowledge. I
slamply desire to state this, because, having most
cordial friendship for my esteemed American polisher. I should be very displeased if any one were
led to suppose that my good understanding with him
were affected by an accident more annoying and
painful to his firm than to any one.

rious if not correct. He thinks that the construction of telegraph lines through desert lands would have the effect of changing the climate and eventually the character of the soil. He says that the Signal Office has erected teleand in a short time they will be spanned by continental railroads, and he expects that they will become habitable before many years. It anybody has faith in these predictions it might he well for him to speculate in Texas land, as there is probably no commodity so cheap as the lands in the Staked Plains.

THEODORE R. WETMORE, the convicted Vice-President of the Security Life-Insurance Company, went to the Penitentiary at Sing Sing last week. When his clothes were taken from him, and he was dressed in the striped garb of the prison, he almost broke down with grief. "I lutely stunned, as though he could not realize his position." But he ought to have realized

Since the days of the Roman gladiatorial combats there has probably never been a public en-tertainment on so huge a scale as that provided by the managers of Agricultural Hall in London during Christmas week. The Messrs. Sanger, the great circus proprietors, gave a representation of the "Siege of Pievna" with 2,000 actors and horses. On the opening day nearly 20,000 people paid for admission.

The Supreme Council of the O. A. W. was in session in Bridgeport, Coun., during the past week, and adopted resolutions recognizing in the death of the King of Italy the loss of a man who, by his stand against the temporal power of the Pope, made himself dear to all lovers of civil and religious liberty. The O. A. W. claim to possess between 800,000 and 900,000 mem-

An Eastern paper estimates that within the past two months 70,000 persons in North New York have signed the temperance pledge and donned the blue ribbon.

Evangelist Hammond is at Parkersburg, Joseph Cook will lecture in the West the

oming spring.

The Pall Mall Gazette praises Charles Dudey Warner's "In the Levant."

The death is reported of Capt. L. H. Coq ton, a veteran lake Captain. His connection with ake navigation covers a period of nearly half s Oliver P. Dunn, 94 years of age, of New Brunswick, N. J., is seeking a parson to unite him in marriage with a Mrs. Way, some twenty years

Poor Prevost-Paradol's family has be come extinct with his son's suicide, his daughter, a young woman of remarkable beauty and talent,

Prince Louis Salm Kyrburg, son of a medistized German Prince, was recently condemned by default to three months' imprisonment for re-moving from his lodgings during a distress for debt a bottle chased with silver and two other articles. Mrs. Hicks behaved in a lordly manner at the funeral of her first husband. She sent \$600 to the clerzyman, with directions to pay the sexton \$50, each of the colored couriers \$25, retain \$100 for himself, and distribute the remainder among the poor.

Lieut. Bullis, the hero of the Mexican raids, is a man of 30, with jetty hair and mus-tache, about five feet eight inches in beight, and a years, and is now in command of an effective com-pany of Seminole scouts.

A recent dispatch from Bucharest says: "Osman Pashs remains in strict privacy, receiving no one. He manifests a true Turkish obstinacy in connection with having his wound dressed. in connection with naving any votate sometimes refusing, like a spoilt child, to allow the surgeons to look at it for days at a time. He left Bucharest at I this afternoon in a Russian sanitary train en route to Kischeneff, accompanied by his surgeon and an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas."

Brooklyn refuses to pay Chaplain Bass

FOREIGN

Perplexity and Anxie Increasing in L don.

Earl Derby's Illness ed to Disgust with Fellow-Ministe

Austria Looked up Sure Ally of Gi Britain.

The Turkish Envoys on to the Camp of the A Great Battle on

and Tuesday

Philippopoli That City Completely and Burned by Turks.

Releaguered Erzeroum to Be One Vast pital,

Where Soldiers and Ci Dying by Hund Daily.

Servia Will Claim Inden the Cession of Old

RUMORS AND F. EVERYBODY GUESSI By Cable to The Chicago LONDON, Jan. 16-4 a. m.startling and contradictory re

larger than ever before. The who believe war inevitable as scout the idea, yet, taking testimony, I believe that the r war are greatly overestimated purposes, and that nothing she sian capture of Adrianople as on Constantinople will indus depart from her present stric icy. Still, there is also no r that England is and has been war should circumstances for and, should she decide to fig

IN PAR BETTER CONDITION than is generally supposed. sure, either, that she will be has hitherto appeared pro serbund," there are indicate will join England in deman peace negotiations between 1 key shall be based upon gene to the Treaty of Paris. So be asked for an additional the amount of about £4,0 army and £2,000,000 for as to be ready for any contin erwise no active steps will present. It is hinted that

matters to be brought befor A PROPOSED MARRI between the Crown Prince Princess Beatrice, the you of the Queen. The absence from the Cabinet meetings illness, but many regard his convenient subterfuge to enal apparent acquiescence in pol cannot approve.

MILITARY OPERATI The Russians are rapidly Adrianople from the north and man Pasha made a stand near on Tuesday, but was defeate continue his retreat toward P. is now possible for him, he Adrianople in advance of the undoubtedly one last effort

made to stop the invader.

PEACE PROSP ENGLAND'S ATTITU
LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is rep
Cabinet on Monday decided
ships Jumna, homeward-boun
with 1,067 men, and the Eupl
bound, with 1,142 men, both of should proceed to their-destin A correspondent of the Manc writes: "This shows that more prevailing, but the strain betwe tions of the Cabinet is very purposes are distrusted, notwo Czar is said to have assurances within here."

czar is said to have assurances within the part but sedous dangers are loos direction. A movement is in part of Germany to obtain under conditions which would England. This consideration is influence in the Cabinet on twho advocate England's reserviwho advocate England's reservi Some deeply-important inform reached this country leading to that the warlike policy on E the East would be the forest serious complications nearer he

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15-Pasha and Namyk Pusha, envo with the Russian Grand Duke : day for Kezanlik, where they

CONSTANTINOPLE, June Namyk Pashas remained all distation waiting for the complians of the line, and started They will pass the night at must even now change carriwhere traffic is suspensed.

The Grand Duke Nicholas heat that he is invested with

Poste that he is invested wit the question of the condition VIENNA, Jan. 15.—A special dession of old Servia, the Turkish Planton, Jan. 15.—A Con

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the novels of that eccentric DE LA RAME, better known as

o the editor as follows:
ticed the hostile article upon me
tagazine, I shall be obliged by
git known in your columns that
ecks ago, the deepest apology
expressions of regret from Mr.
g whose illness the article in
rited without his knowledge. I
tate this, because, having most
for my esteemed American pubvery displeased if any one were
imy good understanding with him
a necident more annoying and
than to any one.

rophet of St. Louis, Prof. Tice, h another theory which is cu-ct. He thinks that the conegraph lines through desert the effect of changing the nally the character of the soil. Signal Office has erected tele-the Staked Plains of Texas, ime they will be spanned by bads, and he expects that they itable before many years. If h in these predictions it might to speculate in Texas land, as no commodity so cheap as the sed Plains.

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ERSONAL.

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Gazette praises Charles Dud-the Levant."

eported of Capt. L. H. Co-q Captain. His connection with wers a period of nearly half a

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-Paradol's family has be-

his son's suicide, his daughter, a remarkable beauty and talent, he ago taken the voil. alm Kyrburg, son of a me-dince, was recently condemned months' imprisonment for re-latings during a distress for debt a silver and two other articles.

asiver and two other articles-inst husband. She sent \$600 to a directions to pay the sexton lored couriers \$25, retain \$100 stribute the remainder among

the hero of the mus-streight inches in beight, and a strength and endurance. He exas frontier for the last eleven command of an effective com-

the hero of the Mexican

ains in strict privacy, receivdiests a true Turkish obstinacy
having his wound dressed,
like a spoilt child, to allow
at it for days at a time. He
his afternoon in a Russian santo Kischeneff, accompanied by
aide-de-camp of the Grand

ces to pay Chaplain Bass cal services among the inmates. The decision is to the effect ludges send criminals to the reasons quite apart from re-be any part of our business to visit and sumonish them." I not, however, be an entirely inteer missionaries are in the slace on Sundaya, and exhort-of charge.

eatch states that, in anticipation of the con-FOREIGN.

Perplexity and Anxiety Daily

Increasing in Lon-

don.

Earl Derby's Illness Attribut-

ed to Disgust with His

Fellow-Ministers.

Austria Looked upon as

Sure Ally of Great

Britain.

The Turkish Envoys on Their Way

to the Camp of the Rus-

A Great Battle on Monday

and Tuesday Near

Philippopolis.

and Burned by the

Turks.

to Be One Vast Hos-

pital,

Where Soldiers and Citizens Are

Dying by Hundreds

Daily.

the Cession of Old Servia.

RUMORS AND FACTS.

EVERYBODY GUESSING.

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Jan. 16-4 a. m.-The smiply o

tartling and contradictory rumors relative

to the intentions of Russia and England in

larger than ever before. There are as many

who believe war inevitable as there are who

scout the idea, yet, taking the weight of

testimony, I believe that the probabilities of

war are greatly overestimated for sensational

purposes, and that nothing short of the Rus-

on Constantinople will induce England to

depart from her present strictly neutral pol-

icy. Still, there is also no reason to doubt

that England is and has been preparing for

var should circumstances force it upon her,

and should she decide to fight, she will be

IN PAR BETTER CONDITION TO DO SO

than is generally supposed. It is not at all

sure, either, that she will be so isolated as has hitherto appeared probable. While

Austria has heretofore maintained the "Kai-

erbund," there are indications that she

will join England in demanding that all peace negotiations between Russia and Tur-

by shall be based upon general adherence

to the Treaty of Paris. So far as my in-

be asked for an additional appropriation to

the amount of about £4,000,000 for the

army and £2,000,000 for the navy, so a to be ready for any contingency, but oth-

ewise no active steps will be proposed at

present. It is hinted that among other

matters to be brought before Parliament is A PROPOSED MARRIAGE

between the Crown Prince of Austria and Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter

of the Queen. The absence of Lord Derby

from the Cabinet meetings is attributed to

illness, but many regard his slight cold as a

convenient subterfuge to enable him to avoid

pparent acquiescence in policy a which he

The Russians are rapidly advancing upon

Adrianople from the north and west. Sulei-man Pasha made a stand near Yatarbazardjik

on Tuesday, but was defeated and forced to

continue his retreat toward Philippopolis. It

is now possible for him, however, to reach

Adrianople in advance of the Russians, and undoubtedly one last effort will there be

PEACE PROSPECTS.

bound, with 1,142 men, both of which were re-

cound, with 1,142 men, both of which were re-ported on the 13th inst. as detained at Malta, should proceed to their destination. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes: "This shows that more pacific ideas are

prevailing, but the strain between the two sections of the Cabinet is very great. Russia's

purposes are distrusted, notwithstanding the Car is said to have given further assurances within the past few hours, but serious dangers are looming in another direction. A movement is imminent on the part of Garmany with the part of the part of Garmany with the past of the part of the p

part of Germany to obtain the seaboard, under conditions which would seriously affect Ingland. This consideration is having a great influence in the Cabinet on the side of those

hoadrocate England's reserving her strength.
One deeply-important information has just
sained this country leading to the conviction

that the warlike policy on England's part in the East would be the forerunner of more

ha and Namyk Pusha, envoys to negotiate

ORDOR, Jan. 15.—A Constantinople dis-

complications nearer home." PEACE ENVOYS.

made to stop the invader.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

cannot approve.

capture of Adrianople and an advance

WAR NOTES. LONDON, Jan. 16. - A Constantinople dispatch LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Constantinonic dispatch says a great battle was fought on Monday between Tatar-Bazardijk and Philipopopolis. The fighting was resumed to-day. Sulchman Pasha afterwards took up positions nearer Philippopolis, and ordered the inhabitants to leave that town. The Russians pave reached Tchirpan, south of Yeni-Saghra, and are marching on Yeni-Mahalgra; THE MONTENBURGEINS.

CETTINIE Jan. 15.—Prime Nikita to prophing

CETTINJE, Jan. 15,-Prince Nikita is marching from Antivari against Scutari.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—A telegram from Raguss reports that the Montenegrins have arrived before Scutari.

PHILIPPOPOLIS BURNED. LONDON, Jan. 15 .- A special from Constan tinople reports Philippopolis completely evacuated, and the Turks have ordered it burned.

Adjos and Karnabad have been burned.

SERASTOPOL.
The Turkish fleet has shelled Sebastopol.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Athens contains the following: As a Turkish man-of-war has been cruising off Cerrigo without any known cause, the Greek ironclad George was dispatched to inforce the observance of neutral rights. Passengers who arrived here to-day on a steamer from Syra assert that they heard firing of cannon near Cerrigo. The Government, bowever, is ignorant of any engagement.

That City Completely Evacuated ODESSA. Jan. 15 .- The Turks have bombarded the town of Theodosia, southeast of the Crimes. They burned ten houses, killed one person, and wounded twelve. They have also combarded Anapa, on the Black Sea, in Circassia, but did little damage to the town. One Beleaguered Erzeroum Reported person was killed there. The bombardment o pen towns by the Turks while negotiations are proceeding is said to cause great irritation at St. Petersburg.

London, Jan. 15.-The Russian Government has ordered forty-two more torpedo boats at Stettin, to be completed by the middle of April. ERZEROUM.

London, Jan. 15.—A correspondent who left Erzeroum just before its investment telegraphs that the town is now little better than a huge hospital. About 100 soldiers die Servis Will Claim Independence and daily, and two or three are frozen to death every night. Typhus fever is three raging. As the corpses buried are barely cov ered with earth, the consequences must be

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Mark Lane Express eviewing the British corn trade the past week, says: The wheat plant is progressing favorably, and has, as far as can be ascertained, sur sined no injury from recent heavy rains. At the same time, a drier atmosphere and some right cold weather would be very acceptable to trengthen the seedling plant. But very little rogress has been made with threshing of late, as may be seen from the quantity of wheat mar-keted during the past week, farmers' deliveries the corresponding time last year. Much of the supply of home-grown grain has also been

and this causes prices to be somewhat irregu-

ness done in English wheat, but in the Provincial markets the tone has been rather better, and a moderate amount of activity has pre-vailed. The upward tendency in values for vailed. The upward tendency in values for foreign wheat has received a temporary check, owing to the unusually heavy importation which has reached our shores, last Monday's return showing the arrival of over 111,000 quarters, besides large imports of American and Indian grains. The calculations of sellers have been somewhat thrown out by the arrivals of Russian wheat by way of Revel. Should the season continue mild, and Revel remain open, our winter supplies may show an unlooked for increase. Having regard to the fact that Russia is turning all her available produce into gold to enable her to her available produce into gold to enable her to carry on the war, apart from political considera-tions, the present range of values for wheat APPEARS TO BE A SAFE ONE.

As far as can be seen any material change either way would be the result of political influences but even if peace is proclaimed, and the Black Sea ports set free, we could not calculate upon receiving supplies much before April; so, taking all things together, it is doubtful whether a pacific turn in Eastern affairs would materially affect prices. It must, however, be confessed that this opinion scarcely obtains with millers. Prices are slightly in buyers' favor, although not quotably lower, and the few sales which have taken place have been to supplyimmediate requirements. Maize off the coast soid more freely. On the spot, mixed American eased slightly, out a revival in the demand may occur at any moment, as the stock of sound corn in London is very short.

Firmness characterizes the trade for barley and oats, with small arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade has ruled dull for wheat, and rates have receded.

SUDDEN DEATH.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Sergt. Charles McCarthy, one of the recently-released Fenian prisoners, who, with his companions, reached Dublin Saturday night, died suddenly at 9:30 this morning in Morrison's Hotel, where he had gone with the other three prisoners to breakfast with Charles Stewart Parnell, the Home-Rule member of Parliament for Meath. Corporal Thomas Chambers, another of the released prisoners, is also very ill. formation goes, the English Parliament will As far as can be seen any material char

also very ill.

THE OBELISE.

LONDON. Jan. 15.—The tug Anglia, towing the caisson containing the Cicopatra obelisk, left Ferrol, Spain, at 7 this morning. Weather

Inc.

THE TELEPHONE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The telephone was exhibited to her Majesty with great success at Osborne on Monday. Kate Field was the vocalist.

calist.

SHUT DOWN.

The Cousett Iron Company, the largest makers of ship-plates in the world, have blown out one of their blast-furnaces, and the men employed at another furnace have received notice that their services will not be required at the end of LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is reported that the Cabinet on Monday decided that the troopsalps Janma, homeward-bound from India, with 1,067 men, and the Euphrates, outward-bound that the troopsalps Janma, both of which were re-

at another furnace have received notice that their services will not be required at the end of a fortnight.

THE HOME-RULERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—The Home-Rule Conference to-day unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of hoiding an annual conference, consisting of members of the Home-Rule League Clubs and members of Parliament. Mr. Biggar supported a resolution to the effect that should intervention in the Eastern was be brought before Parliament the Irish party should repudiate sympathy with England by quitting the House in a body.

Dr. Butt declared that the passing of such a resolution would nationality. The resolution was withdrawn, and one proposed by Paruell substituted, that the conference advise the Home-Rule party to consult relative to the Eastern question, and adopt a united line of action.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—The Home-Rule Conference passed a resolution by which the members pledged themselves to maintain the unity and authority of the party, and recognized the wisdom of united, energetic action under the leadership of Dr. Butt. The resolution reserved individual action relative to questions on which members had not arrived at any preconcerted agreement, but enforced the necessity of availing any course tending to injure the force and unity of the party. The Conference lasted eight hours, and terminated in a scene of division and uproar.

Dr. Butt, by a strong personal appeal, obtained the withdrawal of the metion which finally passed was a very slight modification of this objectionable amendment. After this motion was passed, Dr. Butt was voted to the chair, which he at first refused to occupy, but was almost forced into it by Sullivan and others.

ANTINOPLE, Jan. 15-9 a. m.-Server on the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, left to-tar for Kezaulk, where they are expected to strice Thursday. COMPANTIMOPLE, June 15.—Server and Sanyk Pashas remained all day at the railway tation waiting for the completion of the relain of the line, and started at 7 this evening. They will pass the night at Hademkoi, and and tree

ROME.

ROME.

GARIBALDI TO KING HUMBERT.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Gen. Garibaldi bas written
King Humbert begging him to follow in his
father's footsteps.

THE DEAD KING.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Queen of Pertugal,
daughter of Victor Emmanuel, has arrived here.
The Pope has ordered the celebration of a
solemn funeral service for Victor Emmanuel in
the Basilica of St. John Satern. the traffic is suspended.

FULL POWERS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has informed the hate that he is invested with full powers on question of the conditions of peace. VIREMA, Jan. 15.—A special from Belgrade bervia intends to claim the following peace ditions: The independence of the principalitie cession of old Servia, and indemnity for this devastations in the last war.

MISCELLANY. PARIS, Jan. 15.—At the forthcoming Postal Congress Francewill propose international post-office orders at 1 per cent tax, the rate of ex-change to be adjusted by a Congress.

M. Gambetta presided at a banquet given to commemorate the last meeting of the Committee of Eighteen. He delivered an address in favor of the utmost prudence on the part of the

Republicans.

SOUTH APRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Advices from Cape Town state that Sir Bartle Freere, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Cotony, in reply to an address of a deputation, stated that he would recommend to Parliament the complete disarmance of the matter.

recommend to Parliament the complete disarmament of the natives.

OUR MINISTER AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—George H. Boker, United States Minister here, handed the Emperor yesterday his letters of recail, and Mr. E. W. Stoughton presented his credentials.

APPROVED.

W. Stoughton presented his credentials.

APPROVED.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Congress to-day by a vote of 300 to 4,approved of King Alfonso's marriage with Princess Mercedes.

CHOLERA RAVAOES.

ALEXANDERIA, Jan. 15.—The average daily mortality from cholers at Mecca to the 31st of December was sixty. At Jeddah the average daily mortality was thirty-cight.

VENICE, Jan. 15.—Sir William Stirling Maxwell, the distinguished author, is dead.

PRENCH SENATORIAL ROMINATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A majority of the Senate has nominated the Duke de Cazes as a candidate for the life scat left vacant by the death of Gen. Daurelle de Paladin.

CRIME.

A COMMUNITY OF THIEVES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 15.—Officer O'Brine of the railway detective force, brought severa prisoners to this city to-day charged with rob bing a freight-car at Sugar Notch, a mining village on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, eight miles distant. The robbery occurred on Sunday the car having been left at Sugar Notch by mis take, the train-men thinking it empty. The plunder consisted of eight cases of shoes and two cases of queensware consigned to a West-ern house. The officers had up to noon to-day found nearly 200 pairs of women's shoes at no less than thirty-six different An investigation seemed to be houses. An investigation seemed to be anticipated, as most of the property was hidden in coal-bins or out-of-the-way places, some of the thieves endeavoring to burn their fill-gotten blunder on learning the police were searching the houses. Sugar Notch has entirely a mining population, who have felt the distresses of the hard times in the coal region, but this proceeding deprives them of public sympathy, and threatens to transfer them all to the Wilkesbarre Jall, as the authorities are making thorough work.

" FOUL PLAY." Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The mystery regardin the schooner Pray, found scuttled in the North River Thursday last, is clearing up. The reveknown in this latitude, though such things are reported common in Mexican ports and Galves-ton Harbor. To-day an old schooner, the Glide, was found in Communipaw Bay, and in her hold was stowed the entire cargo of hold was stowed the entire cargo of the Pray. This leads to the conclusion that Capt. Meloin R. Clark, owner and Captain of the Pray, scuttled the Pray for her cargo and insurance. Clark bought the Glide recently, which led to the discovery. The cargo of the Pray is valued at \$7,000, the vessel at \$4,000, with insurance unknown. It is believed Clark intended to sell the cargo to Jersey and scuttle the Glide also, and then claim insurance again on that vessel. The police refuse to give the facts. Clark has not been seen since Friday last.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 15 .- A woman named Mrs. Patrick Jennings died suddenly in this city to-day, and under circumstances that indicated that her death was caused by an abortion. A Coroner's inquest followed, and evidence was given that the abortion was procured Dec. 29 last. The feetus was about five months old, and was forcibly taken away. Who did it is not was forcibly taken away. Who did it is not known though it is said by some of the witnesses that Mrs. Jennings was the cause of it. The fætus was tound in a privy-vault, and bore marks that indicated that instruments were used, which would prove that some one must have been guilty of the crime beside the deceased. The Coroner's inquest will be continued to-morrow, and may discover the guilty one.

ABORTION CASE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Quincy, Ill., Jan. 15.—The two Doctors, Parks and Springer, now under arrest in this city on a charge of abortion practiced on Mrs. Price, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, deny all criminal action in the case. Parks has been under arrest once before on a similar charge. The Coroner has filed information against both men for murder. Letters have been found which had been in the possession of Mrs. Price, the handwriting of which is identified as that of the Pittsfield attorney who is said to have been intimate with Mrs. Price. It is said that this attorney, who is a prominent person, will be arrested for complicity in the case. The affair is likely to create a great atir.

CAPTURED. CHEYENNE, Jan. 15.—Superintendent Voor-hees, of the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage Line, received a telegram to-day from Hillsboro, O., announcing the capture there of McKenna, alias Reddy, the last of the famous road-agents who operated on the stage route during last summer. He had settled down, married, and bought a farm from the proceeds of the summer's work on the road. His last exploit was on June 26, when \$14,000 was taken by a party of five, all of which McKenna got away with.

DEATH OF A DUELIST. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—W. S. Harley, the duelist, died this morning. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that he died from a gunshot wound inflicted by a party unknown.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Lake region, cooler, northwest to northeast winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light snows. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.

Time. |Bar. Thr In. | Wind. |Vel. Rn. Weather

			-		-
6:53 a.m. 3	0.017 26		W		Cloudy
11:18 s.m. 3		77	N. W	4	Cloudy
2:00 p.m. 3		77	W		Cloud
3:53 p. m. 3		89	W		Cloud
9:00 p. m. 3	0.149 30	89	W		Cloud
10:18 p.m. 3	J. 142 30	79	S. W	B 1	Cloud
Maximum,	34: min	muoi.	25.		
	UENER		ESVATIO		
	11 11 1	Cure	140, Jai	1. 15-Mid	inight
Stations.	Bur.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weathe
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Bismarck		13 1	fresh		lear.
Breckinridge				sh	
Duluth				h 03 (
Marquette		25 N	gentle		loudy
Escanaba	. 30.27	20 N	gentle	(loady.
St. Paul				(
Yankton		28 8			
La Crosse		28 N	.E. gent	de (Cloudy.
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Denver		14 8	fresh	(lear.
Qmaba	. 30.08	29 8	geatl	e (lear.
Leavenwort					
Keokuk	. 30. le			· 1	
Davenport					
Milwaukee		37 -N	. W., gen	t (loudy.
Alpena		19 7	Iresh.		air.
H uron		28	.E Ires	h (loudy.
Chicago	. 30. 14	30 8	wIres	h	learin.
Detroit		30 N	. Wentie		Joudy.
Toledo	. 30, 12	36 .Y	ide night.		Joudy.
Cleveland		32 N	. fresh.		

DEADWOOD. DEADWOOD. D. T., Jap. 15 .- This noon Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lovell made her appearance at the 'Mother Mine" and ordered the men at work therein to leave the mine, at the same time drawing a six-shooter to enforce her demand. The men withdrew, when she cut down the The men withdrew, when she cut down the windlass and threw the ore-car down the hill. One of the owners of the mine began to expostulate with her. when she again drew the revolver and fired, but with no other effect than to convince the miners of the earnestness of her intentions. The miners had Mrs. Lovell arrested. The two companies of the Third Cavalry that went out on a scout have returned to Maj. Evans' camp. in Spearfish Valley, and report having seen no Indians or signs of them.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamships Donan and Bolivia, from New York. Boston, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamer Istrian, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—Steamship Hibernian,
from Baitimore, has arrived.

CANADA.

Annual Session at Ottawa of the Dominion Board of Trade.

Points Contained in the Address of the President, Adam Brown.

Delegation, Headed by Frederick Fraley. Report of the Great Commercial

Cordial Reception of the American

Agency of Dun, Wiman & Co. The Governor-General Starts on

a Private Trip to Wash-

ington. DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE. OLTAWA, Jan. 15.—The Dominion Board of commenced its annual session to-day. Adam Brown, in his address, commenced by welcoming the members of the National Board. and referred to the influence these meetings exercised throughout the country. He re-

National Board, and the resolutions in favor of reciprocity passed by that body. He said few nestions would come before the Board of more inportance than the opening up of the Northwest Territory. It cannot progress as at present for want of easy access to market. He advocated pushing forward the way as fast as possible from Lake Superor to Winnipeg, and an active system of emigration to settle the interrediate country. He spoke of the fisheries award, and said that although Canadians considered it inadequate, and Americans thought the sum excessive, he believed it would lead to a final adjustment of this vexatious question. He said every patriot and every merchant in Canada will watch with solicitude the experithe winter port for the Dominion, and referred to the success which had so far attended the scheme. He referred to the report of Dun, Wiman & Co., showing the failures in Canada for 1877, and said that although the liabilities were less, the number of failures exceeded those of 1876 by 110. He contenued that the true policy is to accept of no compromise from an insolvent where trickery or dishonesty has been practiced, and urged the farming community to sell their grain when ready for market, instead of holding over for speculation. The fiscal policy for Canada will come up for consideration, when he question of Free Trade versus Profection will be fully discussed. In regard to discrimnating freight rates on railways, he said said there was no reason why foreign traffic should be carried over our lines at

onsidered it a great wrong that American shipuilders should be permitted to build vessels r steamers at an American port and bring them into Canada and register them as Canadian bottoms, without paying duty. The address was received with applause. The following delegates from the Nation Board of the United States were introduced Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia; E. P. Dorr of Buffalo: J. D. Haves, of Detroit: J. P. Wetherell, of Philadelphia; and Capt. Snow. They received a cordial welcome, and took their seats amid loud applause Mr. Fraley addressed the Board, and,

\$20,000,000. While those of 1877 show an in

lits of the year.

The condition of trade which existed a year

but a fraction in the aggregation

a lower rate than Canadian, and urged that the

Mr. Fraley addressed the Board, and, in the course of an excellent speech, said the day would soon come when a new reciprocity treaty would be negotiated which would be mutually beneficial to both countries. Capt. Dorr urged them to advise the Government to amend the laws relating to wreeking in such a manner as to permit vessels of either country to go to the relief of ships in distress on the lakes. Messrs. Hayes and Wetherell also spoke favorably on the questions of reciprocity, and expressed an opinion that an equitable arrangement would be made between the two countries in the pear future.

the pear future.

Col. Walker, of London, moved a resolution in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Hos, Mr. Fraley said he had the honor The Hos. Mr. Fraiey said he had the honor a few months ago of presenting the views of the National Board of Trade on the reciprocity question to the President of the United States, and suggested that it should be referred to a committee of commercial men on both sides to frame a treaty that would be beneficial to both countries. He hoped to see such a treaty negotiated, and that it would become as perfect as it was possible while the independence of the two nations should remain as at present. Capt. Dorr also spoke very strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty. Such a treaty would at first have to include but a limited number of articles, afterwards to be increased, and in this way made more liberal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, Jan. 15.—The annual report of
Dun, Wiman & Co., of the Mercantile Agency,

just published, contains a table showing the number and amount of failures amongst Cana dian traders for the past three years. In 1875, there were 1.938 failures, with \$28,843.967 lia-MILWAUKEE RATES. bilities; in 1876, 1,728 failures, with \$25,517,991 liabilities; in 1877, 1,890 failures, with \$25,510,-The meeting of the General Managers of the roads leading East from this city, which will be held here to-day, is principally for the purpose of definitely settling the difficulties in regard to the rates from Milwaukee East. The General Mana-147 liabilities. For a third consecutive year, the liabilities of Canadian failed traders exceed crease in number over the previous year, they amount. There is an increase over 1876 in the amount of liabilities in each Province, save Quebec and Nova Scotia, though the increase in New Brunswick is principally charge able to the disastrous fire in St. John. This number is greater than in any of the years tabplated, with the exception of 1875, being 1,890 nine; while, the year previous, there was one failure in every thirty-two doing business,—the proportion in the United States at that time being but one in every sixty-nine. The average liabilities per failure in 1877 were \$13,497, against \$14,767 in 1876, and \$14,656 in 1875,—a decrease of 8.6 per cent as compared with 1976. The last quarter of 1877 shows an improvement. In the first quarter there were 572 failures, with \$7,576,511 liabilities; in the second, 650, owing \$7,575.326; in the third, the number had declined to 424, and the liabilities second, 650, owing \$7,575.25; in the third, the number had declined to 424, and the liabilities to \$5,753,139; in the last, to 244, while the amount was but \$4,606,000. The reduced number of faligines was owing largely to the good harvest, which enabled some merchatis to meet their obligations who might otherwise have been forced to assign. The yield and effect of the harvest, however, were overestimated in a good many quarters, and importations were made and retail stocks bought which were not needed, and are new a dead weight on the holders.

The timber-trade of the year was far from satisfactory, and heavy stocks are still beld, although much less than the usual quantity was produced. While the railways are making better returns, shippers have not found the year an advantageous one. Some of the manufactures are in an unsatisfactory state, principally through competition of surplus American stock. In others, notably the boot and shoetrade, there is both activity and progress. The fisheries of the Maritime Provinces have yielded but meagrely; the coal trade of Nova Scotta continues depressed; and these, with the diminished activity in timber in New Brunswick, are unitavorable elements in estimating the results of the year.

The condition of trade which existed a year

DAKOTA SOUTHERN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Stoux City, Ia., Jan. 15.—The annual report of the Dakota Southern Railroad for the year ending Jan. 14 shows total earnings from all sources, \$207.000; operating expenses and renairs of road-bed, \$107,000; net earnings, \$100,000, number of miles operated, 61.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. New York, Jan. 15.—A committee of bond-bolders, stockholders, and demand-loan creditors of the New Jersey Central Railroad has been ap-pointed to take into consideration the various schemes proposed for the re-establishment of the Company, and to report a scheme and agreement for that purpose at a future meeting. ITEMS.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central, the Treasurer's report showed that the net earnings for the past year on the whole line, and the receipts from the Land Department, were \$2,800.000. After payment of partment, were \$2,800.000. After payment of the interest on the funded debt for the year, dividends paid during the year, and all construction expenditures, the balance on hand justified a dividend of 3 per cent, which was declared payable March 1. The regular annual report will be ready for publication in about six weeks or two months.

Mr. P. V. Davis, for several years chief clerk in the freight and passenger department of the Chicago. Danville & Vincennes Railroad (now the Chicago & Eastern Hilmois) has been appointed general traveling agent for the freight and passenger department of this road.

It is rumored that the Canada Southern is to connect passenger-trains at Bliesseld with the Michigan Southern over the main line of the latter road. The distance to Chicago would thereby be shortened thirteen miles.

Mr. L. M. Cole, the veteran general ticket and passenger agent of the Baltungre & Ohio, has been seriously sick during the last few weeks, but he is now reported to be convalencing. The condition of trade which existed a year ago do not seem to have changed, or, if a change be going on, its curative powers are not yet perceptible. Notwithstanding a series of years of depression, in which failures in Canada have been in greater proportion to the number of persons in business than in any other country, there is to-day a greater number of persons in business in proportion to the trade to be done than in any other country whose statistics are available. The conclusion is inevitable that the business of the country will not gain in health or safety until there is a change in this respect. Either the business must grow greatly in extent and be divided amongstatics number, or the prospect of profit must be abandoned.

There is a movement at last in the right direction, of refusing compromise, and compelling the retirement from business of those who have shown their ipanility to conduct their business

properly, or the lack of capital to make it suc-cessful. Although a weeding-out of unfit or superfluous persons has becun, it is of too recent a date to materially affect the statistics of fail-

THE CHICAGO FORGER. * Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, TORONTO, Jan. 15.—The counsel for Willi he Chicago forger, intends to test the legality of the present indictment. Should Williams, however, be set at liberty again, he will probably be tried for bringing stolen property into Canada, te wit: the money he deposited in the Bank of Torouto.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Out., Jan. 15.—His Excellency the Sovernor-General leaves Ottawa for Washing-ton at once. His visit is of a private nature.

FIRE AT WINGHAM. WINGHAM, Oat., Jan. 15 .- A fire here to-day caused a loss of \$30,000. Insurance, \$15,000.

RAILROADS.

CLAIM AGENTS. A meeting of claim agents of the various roads in this country and the Canadas was held at the Tremont House yesterday for the purpose of bringing about an organization the object of which is to act uniformly hereafter in the settlement of the various claims against extreme. rious claims against railroad companies, and to have a general comparison of systems, and dis

uss their advantages.
The meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock, M. P. H. Dennis, General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, in the chair, and Mr. N. R. Adriance. Claim Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, acting as Secretary. The attendance was good. a majority of the roads being repre-

sented.

Two committees were appointed,—one on the Order of Business and the other on Permanent Organization, the former consisting of Messrs. Head, O'Grady, McCormick, Darroch, Griswold, and McFadden, and the other of Messrs. Goddard, Smith, Kellorg, Harris, Doon, Kirkland, and Walker.

Mr. W. R. Head, Dersonal injury agent (Traveling Coroner) of the Illinois Central Railroad, delivered the opening address, and spoke in complimentary terms of the flatteringly large attendance. He said the general officers of the railroads appreciated the meeting and its objects, and he honed that good results might be obtained from so large an attendance. Every one of them was expected to contribute to the general fund of reformation. It was not sufficient that they should come together to make each other's acquaintance, and have a general love-feast. There must be some work done which would benefit the roads. He siso made some suggestions as to the manner in which their work should be done.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

During the recess the Committee on Permanent Organization met and decided that an organization of claim agents would do no harm. The title of the society was fixed as the Association of Railway Claim Agents. Mr. A. B. Leet, of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, was nominated for President, and Mr. N. R. Adriance as Secretary. During the afternoon the only business transacted was the discussion and consideration of the various systems for settling claims against railroads. While the Western roads were quite fully represented at the meeting, there were but few representatives from Eastern roads were quite fully represented at the meeting, there were but few representatives from Eastern roads were quite fully represented at the meeting, there were but few representatives from Eastern roads were quite fully represented at the meeting, there were but few representatives from Eastern roads were quite fully represented at the meeting, there were but few re

association for the purpose of establishing a uniform system for doing their work, and travel over the country once a year at the expense of trailroad companies, to hold their regular convenion."

WAREHOUSES. In The Taibune of yesterday was given at some length a summary of the seventh annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners so far as that document related to the railroads of the State. The report, in considering the warehouses, refers to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Munn & Scott cases, and adds that said decision has brought the managers of the Chicago grain elevators into submission. No complaint against them had been received by the Board. After defining the warehouses known as B and C classes, and stating that the former Board had never attempted any supervision over them, the report announces that the Board will attempt to exercise supervision, with a well-defined hope of suc-

cess.

The report refers to the system of grain-inspection which exists at no other point in the State except Chicago, and gives statistics for the year ended Oct. 31, 1877. The amount of grain inspected in was as follows:

| No. of bu by boats. | No. of bu by curs. | No. of bu by boats. | Tetal bu. | 12,500,900 | 57,000 | 12,500,900 | 58,101,500 | 45,90,400 | 42,632,600 | 1,1,018,070 | 2,018,070 | 2,018,070 | 38,987,200 | 183,454 | 41,70,674

report closes by commending the State-inspection system.

The report as a whole calls attention to certain subjects of importance: The need of a uniform system of account-keeping by the railroad companies of the Northwest; the relations of Receivers to the roads they control, to the public, and to the Government: the abuses practiced in terminal charges; and the employment of experts to examine the condition of bridges, tunnels, crossings, and roadbed.

definitely settling the difficulties in regard to the rates from Milwaukee East. The General Managers of the Chicago roads are not at all satisfied with the decision of Mr. N. Guilford, the Western Pool Commissioner, that the all-rail rates from Milwaukee should oc the same as from Chicago, and that the lake and rail routes from Milwaukee be allowed a difference in their favor of 2% cents. This natter concession is considered unjust by the managers of the Chicago roads, inasmuch as it gives Milwaukee lower rates to the East than Chicago. It is cisimed that the lake and rail rate should be made the same as the all-rail rate, as there is no justice in giving a poor route extra advantages. Mr. Guilford says that it will be impossible to force the roads which connect with Milwaukee by lake to charge the same rates as the all-rail routes, as they claim that with the same rates they could get no business at all, and they would therefore be compelled to cut the rates. He was of the opinion, however, that 2% cents is too much of an advantage, and for this reason he had reguested statements from the various Chicago and Milwaukee roads so as to calculate just how much this resistent discriminated in favor of Milwaukee. If ne found that these roads get more than their regular share of the business, he would see to it that the amount now allowed to the Milwaukee roads was reduced to such figure as would give them no more business than what they were really entitled to.

MORE BENGALEE.

The Continental Life, of Hartford, Shown to Have Been Plundered.

All the Machinery of the Spencerian System in Full Operation.

The Company Made to Swallow Itself by Buying Its Own Stock.

Description of the Various Worms Feeding upon Its Damask Cheek.

beelute Astonishment of the All-Honorable-Men Impugned.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuune. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—The blow to Hartford insurance interests occasioned by the downfall of the Charter Oak Life was supplemented to-day by the announcement of gress irregularities, to say the least, in the manage ment of the Continental Life of this city. There had been rumors for several weeks past tha had been rumors for several weeks past that something was wrong, and the worst is now re-vealed through the report the Special Insur-ance Commission appointed by the Legislature last winter to investigate the affairs of all State asurance corporations. The Commission makes ts report to the Legislature, because do f the case is such as can be reached by the ordinary legal process warranting action b Commissioner Steadman. The Commission state that in the last annual statement th Continental Life reported a capital all paid in and a surplus of \$325,656. Examination of its

affairs shows

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Only \$120,000 of capital was ever paid in the remainder being represented by stockholders' notes, the existence of which has been carefully ignored in the annual statements. For an item of \$200,000 in United States bonds report ed in the assets, the Company had only nominal title, none whatever for \$35,000 in town bonds, and the \$173,516 cash reported in bank was represented by fictitious deposits. The ability to make an apparent showing of such items came through the connivance of a Director, John C. Tracy, who is also President of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, where the Company deposited, Tracy making fraudulent cutries on the Company's pass-book, thereby giving to the Company the appearance of own-

CASH ASSETS IT NEVER OWNED. These entries aggregated \$376,408, and, in a recent settlement with the bank, their genuine ness has not even been claimed by the Company. It is further shown that the Company has pur hased 4,670 shares of its own stock, and vouchers therefor were treated as a cash item in the cash account. Such vouchers, representing cash expended by the Company for its own stock, were worthless as assets. The sum paid was \$125,000, and this, being in excess of the capital actually paid in puts the Company in the condition of having its stock wholly unpaid for. The payment of a loan of \$133,534 to Sharp's Rifle Company and a mortgage \$52,500 is found

of the Rife Company, which is doubtful; yet the loan has long been carried in the accounts as a cash item. A large discrepancy occurs in the valuation of real estate in and near Chicago, which came to the Company from Merril Ladd in a trade. In April, 1873, the Continental loaned \$10,000 to Harkin, Martin & Wheeler, of Chicago, taking a note with stock of the Utica Coment Company as collateral. Six months later the firm failed. The Continental purchased all the stock of the Company, assuming all its debts,

MAKING THE REAL COST \$150,000.

Subsequently the Continental exchanged the cament property with Ladd for real estate called worth \$132,000 and a mortgage back of \$80,000, making the consideration of the property \$912,000. In July, 1876, Ladd failed, and erty \$212,000. In July, 1876, Ladd failed, and the cement property was taken again by the Company by a forcelosure suit at a cost of \$86,-783. The Insurance Commission appraised it at only \$55,000. Various Chicago properties are overvalued almost doubly, and with real estate elsewhere there is a loss by overvalua-tion of \$138,000, including a loss of about \$10,000 on a loan of \$165,000 on the land of Jacob and Caroline Forsyth,

or SHEFFIELD,
about fifteen miles from Chicago. Other mis-

about fifteen miles from Chicago. Other miscellaneous losses are noted, creating an apparent impairment of capital of \$148,000, against which the Company offers only a computation of recuperative power through lapses, etc., of \$212,000. This would leave a small surplus, which, however, would be swept away and the capital largely impaired, unless the Sharp's Rifle Company debt and stockholders' notes are good for their face. The Insurance Commission leaves the settlement of the problem of solvency to the Legislature, seemingly willing to wash its hands of this problem of financial legerdemain.

THE GOOD MEN TOTALLY SURPRISED.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Ct., Jan. 15.—The special investigating Life-Insurance Commission created by the Legislature has sent to the Legislature a report concerning the Continental Life-insurance Company of Hartford. It deals with the annual statement of that Company made Dec. 31, 1876, showing in detail that said statement contained various misrepresentations of its assets and indebtedness. The Company claimed a surplus of \$225,655, or a 445 per cent basis. The Commissioner reduced it \$63,495, even after counting certain assets of which it speaks in doubtful language. The Company this evening declare that it is wholly taken by surprise by this report. The officers to-day completed their annual statement for December, 1877, showing a clear surplus of \$500,000. The officers declare that it is solvent beyond any doubt, and has gained handsomely during the year 1877. It desires the immediate hearing before a legislative committee.

LOVE LAUGHS.

A Young Couple Near Indianapolis Ercounter Serious Difficulties in Getting Married.

Sectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jab. 15.—A social sensation of INDIAMAPOINS, Jan. 15.—A social sensation of considerable magnitude has just leaked out. West of this city resides a farmer named Huffman, very wealthy, and the father of a blooming daughter aged 17, who weighs 205 pounds and stands six-feet-one in her stockings. The oid gentleman himself is "no small potatoes," being six-feet-live and a half nigh and weighing 205. was not only poor but, so to speak, stunted, being small—very small in comparison with his love. Old man Huffman locked up his girl, being small—very small in comparison with his love. Old man Huffman locked up his girl, and swore she shouldn't marry, but she vowed she would, and Clemens at that. The house was guarded by members of a mounted horsethief detective company, of which Huffman and his brother were the principal men. Last Friday night was dark and gloomy, and was selected as the time for the elopement. Sarah left the house and found a carriage in walting containing Clemens and a friend, and drawn by a pair of neet horses. They soon reached the city. Driving at once to a clergyman's they were united with as much speed as is consistent with that ceremony. The absence of the girl was soon discovered, and the mounted patrol flew here and there in haste. The fugitives were tracked to this city and the point of destination by the infuriated father, who bounced into the room about ten minutes after the ceremony was completed, and, with a drawn revolver, demanded that the girl return home. Clemens' friend whipped out his gun, and, covering the old man, remarked: "Drop it! Things have changed!" The girl replied, "Guess not, dad!" and, pretty soon, Huffman acquiesced in the situation. He will get even with the despoiler of his home by cutting Sarah off with a disse instead of the \$50,000 which doubtless figured in David's calculations of the risks he took in marrying her.

BILLIARDS IN NEW ORLEANS. tournament, in the sixth game Rudolphe scored 600; Slosson, 200. Average, Rudolphe, 34; Slosson, 115; Largest runs, Rudolphe, 24, 63, 60, 80; Slosson, 118.

Magie of the Mouth. Odorferone Sozocont renders the mouth en-chanting, composed of rare, antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-

from youth to age, the teeth.

From the Christian Union, Aug. 21, 1877.

"Ever since Dr. William M. Giles, of 451 Sixth avenue, extended a frank invitation to owners of lame horses to bring their equine property to his place of business for free treatment, the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue has come to resemble a horse fair. The Doctor's bold defance, which is thus thrust upon the carious attention of his neighbors, is based on his earnest belief in his ledded Ammonia Liniment, which is now preferred to all others by the chief stock-raisers and sporting men of this country." A valuable horse of the writer's was kicked on the hock. Swelling and hameness cansed, readering the animal nearly worthless. We were advised to try Giles-Liniment, and are gratiled to say it acted like a charm. About two inches of bone cause away, the sore healed up, and the lameness and awelling are fast disappearing.—[Hemry Ward Beccher and Lyman Abbott, editors.] Send postal card for pamphlet containing full information to Dr. Gilea, 451 Sixth avenue, New York. For sale by Gale & Blocki and all draggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Missisquel Spring Water.—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's discase, accordula, cutaneous affections, and all discases arising from impurities of the blood.

The water is sold by all prominent draggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin County, Vt.

THE "LOST ART" RECOVERED.

Galen, the most colebrated physician, flo in the second century. His theory was that route and herbs, properly compounded, are Nature's remedy. His cures were so marvelous that he was accused of mayle. His mighty skill and success silenced his enemies, and his opinions held sway in the medical world for centuries, until the art of compounding vegetable remedies was gradually lost in the thickening gloom of the middle ages, and polsonous mineral mixtures took fix place. But the clouds are breaking in our day, and the almost magical virtues of Vegetine, joyfully attested by thousands, stamp it as a true Galenical compound, and as a blood-purifier and health-restorer probably has had no equal since the days of Galen himself.

A Hopeless Sufferer Cured by VEGETINE.

NOANK, Conn., Nov. 11, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Thinking that a statement of my case may meet theeye of some one suffering from Scrofula, I beg you to publish the following, which I cheerfully furnish of my own free will.

I have been afflicted with Scrofulous humor from my birth, and at times very badly. When about six years old the disease made its appearance on my head, and it was deemed advisable to have the hair shaved, but they were obliged to cat it off with embroidery scissors, as my head was so sore I could not have it shaved. After we had succeeded in healing the sores on the outside they broke, but on the inside, causing me great pain. There have been times when the surface of my hands was all raw from the effect of this humor, and no pen can describe the great suffering I have endured.

About three years ago small kernels made their appearance on the cords of my neck, several of which grew into quite large tumors, and nothing which we could use would remove them. My whole system was so full of scrofulons humor that it seemed ready to bust through my akin at all parts of my body, and I was in a terrible weak and feeble condition. The tumors on my neck had grown to such a size as to disagure me badly. When it this bopeless condition I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetine, and I at once commenced discharging, and I do not thisk I overestimate the quantity from each tumor when I say that a good-sized leacupful of corruption ran out, after which they commenced to heal up and disappear, and now my neck is as smooth and free from bunches as any lady's.

I belleve the Vegetine has entirely cleaned every taint of scrofuls from my system, and I desire to have this statement published, so that other sufferers may find relief, as they surely will do, lit they try the Vegetine.

It will afford me pleasure to give any further information relative to my case to all who will call or address me.

VEGETINE. Unsolicited Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevons—
Dear Sir: My daughter has been out of health for about two years. About a year ago she had a tumos come on her side which was very pannful.

I saw Vegetine advertised in the Farmer, and sent to Bangor and got two bottles. She is now taking the second bottle; her health is much improved, and the tumor is going away as fast as it came. Every one in this vicinity knows what Vegetine has done for my daughter, and I take every opportunity to recommend at to those who are not aware of its great value. Very respectfully,

Mits. SUSAN C. RANDALL. SPRINGPIELD, Me., May 14, 1873

Every One Speaks Favorably.

EAST MARSHPIELD, Mass., Aug. 31, 1870. Mr. Stevens—
Dear Sir: I have been troubled with cancer from childhood, causing my month to be so sore at times that! was nuable to est. Have taken many preparations, but with no effect until! I tried your Vogetine. After taking a few doses I found it relieved the faintness at the stomach that always accompanies canker humor; and by the time! had taken the third bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect. Yours truly,

P. S. SHERMAN.

VEGETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold. by All Druggists.

CLOAKS. West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

Bankrupt **Manufacturers**'

We have just purchased at an enormous sacrifice, the entire stock of a large New York Cloak Manufacturing Concern, and now offer them at correspondingly low prices.

\$10.00 Beaver Cloaks for \$5.00. \$11.00 Fancy Rough Beaver Cloaks for \$5.50. \$12.00 Heavy Beaver Cloaks, trimmed,

for \$6.00. \$12.50 Matelasse Cloaks for \$6.50. \$15.00 Matelasse Cloaks for \$7.50.

\$18.00 Matelasse Cloaks, nicely trimmed. for \$10.00. \$20.00 and \$25.00 Matelasse Cloaks for \$12.00 and \$15.00.

50 Extra Fine Imported Cloaks in Silk, Velvet, and Silk Matelasse, at less than 50e on the dollar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Fourth and Last Part

Of Mrs. Henry Wood's Novel, East Lyans, and Part Le "The Mysteries of Paris," by Engene Sus, are given away with No. 325 of The Piraside Companies, for all he all newscales.

Currency. Pire-Insurance Finances-San Francisco Bank Failures.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Hogs and Pro. om Stronger, with a Good Demand.

datuffs Rather Weak, but Closed Steadier-Stocks in Store. FINANCIAL.

The feature of finances was the country demand for currency. The orders were heavy, and their wide distribution showed that there had been so general an improvement in the condition of the country roads that the farmers were hastening to send their stuff to market.

Some increase was noticeable in the demands on the banks for accommodation. Packers' and Board of Trade paper was offered more freely; the commercial and country customers of the banks made only their usual applications. Rates of discount were 7@10 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at sole per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$3,100,000.

FINANCES OF FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

New York exchange was sold between banks at soc per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$3,100,000.

Finances of Firm-Insurance Companies and many of those of New York have declared their usual dividends does not indicate, according to the New York Daily Bulletin, that the fire-insurance business is in a condition of real prosperity. An examination of the statistics shows that in some favorable instances the premiums of the last year have paid all losses, expenses, and left an undiminished surplus, but there are many more cases in which the surplus has all been used in the operations of the year, and even an impairment of the capital effected. The first effect of the lowering of rates will not be felt till after the present year. The Bulletin eays:

While it has reduced several companies to bankruptcy, has seriously undermined the sarplus of others, and has not strengthened any, it must be remembered that it has, at the same time, reduced the reserve liability, or unearned premium, which is held to pay the losses to be incurred on business yet remaining on the books. At the close of 1876, this unearned premium liability amounted to nearly \$20,000,000, with a premium income for the year of \$48,000,000. Assuming that these companies are carrying the same amount of insurance, with a premium deduction of 25 per cent.—a deduction not nearly large enough to meet the actual facts,—and we have these companies with a premium income of \$30,000,000 and an unearned premium liability of only \$19,500,000, yet with an actual liability in no wise diminished. The law, therefore, which compelled them at the beginning of last year to set naide \$26,000,000 as a liability for unearned premium, this year only calls for a reserve of \$19,000,000 less than last year, on the same amount of risk. Is it at all likely that these reaks can be carried with six and a hair millions less money? In 1872, a dollar of loss represented \$239 of insurance; in 1873, \$227.81, and in 1876 only \$222.49. The statistics of losses by firm in the shaft on t

SAN PRANCISCO BANK PAILURES.

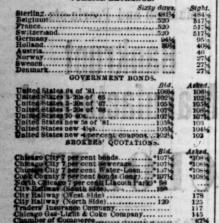
San Francisco, like many other cities, has had more bank failures in 1877 than in any previous year of its history. The Merchants Exchange Bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000, withdrew, paying its depositors in fuil, and its stockholders 80 per cent. The Pioneer Bank, capital \$100,000 and deposits \$1,400,000, was a complete wreck. The Fidelity, a feeder to the Pioneer, collapsed with little loss to any one. The Swiss-American with little loss to any one. The Swiss-American Bank, capital \$1,000,000, retired naying its depositors in full. The Market Street Savings Bank, the Cosmopolitan Dime Savings Bank, and two collateral ioan and savings institutions suspended, and have not paid their depositors anything to speak of. The Bank of San Francisco has retired from the Clearing House, and its depositors will lose nothing. The last failure is that of Hickox & Spears, who have been bankers in San Francisco twenty years. Few of the commercial banks of San Francisco have made any money for stockholders in the nast two years.

RHODE ISLAND SAVINGS BANKS.

The deposits of the Rhode [Island savings banks

The deposits of the Rhode [Island savings banks at the close of 1877 were \$49,567,997, a decline in the twelve months of about \$1,000,000. The total number of depositors is 99,646, and the average individual deposit about \$500. This high average is due to the fact that Inakhode Island no limit is placed on the amount of deposit that will receive interest, and consequently there are single deposits as high as \$50,000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 101 %@101 % in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 98 %@08 % cents on the dollar in gold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.



BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 15.—Gold weak, opening and closing at 102, with sales during the day as low as 101%. Carrying rates, 764.

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars, 118% in greenbacks and 116% in gold. Silver coin, 16% discount.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were irregular, but in the main firm.

Railroad bonds were irregular, but in the main rm.

State securities were dail.

Stocks at the opening were irregular, with an dvance of % to 1 in Western shares, and a break a coal stocks of % to 2%. During the afternoon he market was weak, prices closing at the lowest the day, the decline ranging from % to 2%, and as most marked in coal shares, Lake Shore, vestern Union, and Granger stocks. Transactions are 11P, 000 shares, of which 3,000 were New lork Central, 2,600 Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore, 600 Northwestern common, 2,000 preferred, 2,000 % anal, 16,000 Lackswanna, 4,000 preferred, 2,000 % anal, 16,000 Lackswanna, 4,000 Delaware & Ismeon, and 12,000 western Union.

Money active; 627, closing, 7. Prime mercanlie paper, 567.

Castoms receipts, \$378,000.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$549,000.



张建设 医多种皮肤 经收益	
Panama	1 2 2 2
### BONDS Tennessee 68, old 35 Virginia, new 30 Tennessee 68, new 344 Missouri, '65. 1045 Virginia 68, old 30 30 SAN FRANCISCO.	R
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: Alpha	NANAKRNEF
NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15. Gold, 102%@102%. Sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 402. FOREIGN. London, Jan. 15. —Consols, money and account,	b in o a So

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Consols, money 53-16.
United States Bonds—'65s, 104%; '67s, 106%; 10.408, 108½; new 5s, 106%.
Eric, 8½; preferred, 23.
Paris, Jan. 15.—Reutes, 109f 15c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dussoid st. 145 ft e of Halsted st, sf, 20x73 ft, improved, dated Jan. 11.

Patiton st, 75 ft e of Curtis st, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3.

Pullon st, 75 ft e of Curtis st, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3.

Pullon st, 75 ft e of Curtis st, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3.

Fank st, differ to the first st, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14.

West Sineteenth st, 120 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14.

Southport av, 81 ft s of B st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14.

Southport av, 81 ft s of B st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14.

Southport av, 81 ft s of B st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14.

Southport av, 81 ft s of B st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15.

Southport av, 81 ft s of B st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15.

Southport av, 81 ft s of B st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15.

Southport av, 81 ft s of Tairry-third st, w f, 25 and 15 The following instruments were filed for Tuesday, Jan. 15:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time twelve months as:

Charles The	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lauran III	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	14,060	10, 399	14,622	9,631
Wheat, bu	102,400	35, 329	91,977	15,408
Corn. bu	140,874	149,825	54, 167	42,391
Oats, bu	47,772	20, 264	15,776	39,716
Rye, bu	5,910	7,907	792	1,350
Barley, Du	23,860	14,480	3.805	5,610
Grass seed, Ds.	127,978	54,740	115,805	60, 799
Flax seed, bs.	88, 650	44,800	41,941	56,800
B. corn. bs	80,000	70,010	49,990	600
C. meats, bs	971,619	627, 179	3, 954, 898,	2, 434, 930
Beef, tcs		110	300	50
Beef, bris		*********	85	115
Pork, bris	220	132	2,341	674
Lard. Ibs	251, 513	446,662	1,394,737	190, 468
Tailow, bs	22,700	51,965	214, 280	25,000
Butter, bs	116,611	69, 253	107,740	111,565
Dre'd hogs, No	2,312	4, 148	1,036	2, 180
Live hogs, No.	37, 102	11,986	1,876	850
Cattle, No	3,519	2,594	1,006	487
Sheep, No	2,234	729	174	182
Hides, lbs	113,981	274,331	334,020	470,946
Highwin's, bris		106		255
Wool, lbs	37, 754	27, 510	327, 361	170,060
Potatoes, bu	373	1,050		
Coal, tons	3,892	4,656	511	879
Hay, tons	101	120		50
Lumper, m.ft.	172	111	500	435
Shingles, m	160	398	142	
Salt, bris	1,200	2,054	3,480	1, 360
Poultry, lbs	89,848	54,073	163, 130	129,080
Eggs, okgs	126	*** *****	9 .	*** *****
Cheese, bxs	3,985	610	2,201	116
G. apples, bris.	*** ******	147	15 .	*******
Beans, bu	505	428	110	310

jected, 92 cars no grade (187 corn); 27 cars No. 2 white oats, 34 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (64 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 19 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (21 rye); 3 cars No. 1 barley, 19 cars No. 2 do. 21 cars extra No. 3 do. 8 cars rejected, 15 cars feed (66 barley). Total, 571 cars, or 226, 000 bu. Inspected out: 35,024 bu wheat, 2,266 bu corn, 449 bu rye. 5,577 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately

were generally weak; except outs. Wheat, corn, and barley were heavy, in sympathy with New York dullness and an easier feeling in Great Britain, coupled with the belief that grain is about to move more freely in the country. The roads in many sectious now permit the passage of vehicles. There was little verbal reference to the war in the Old World, but the general feeling seemed to be to the effect that it is practically over, Turkey being overnowered, and no other nation caring to interfere in her behalf. Our stocks of grain are growing more slowly than is usual at this season. were generally weak, except outs. Wheat, corn,

our stocks of grain are growing more slowly than is usual at this season.

There was no change in the situation of the dry-goodsmarket. Business remains without noticeable improvement and values without marked change. For most lines—but notably colored cottons—prices are strong with a prospect of an advance when the spring trade opens. Fruit of the Loom and David bleached chirtings were reduced a %c. The demand for stanle and force received as for the control of the control of the control of the demand for stanle and force received as for the control of t bleached shirtings were reduced a %c. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was fair, and only fair, but it is improving, and a better feeling is apparent amongst the trade. Prices were generally steady, a reduction in New Orleans molasses of 102c being the only change noted. These was a quiet and unchanged market for dried fruits. Fish remained dull. Butter and cheese were firmly held. No changes were reported in the oil market. Leather remains dull, with prices firmly supported. Bagging was in limited demand, and was unchanged. Coal and wood met with a light inquiry at former prices.

The lumber market was unchanged in its general features. Common lumber is firmly held in ex-pectation of a good trade in the spring. Stocks in the country are generally light, and the supply at river points, according to late returns, is much river points, according to late returns, is much smaller than a year ago, and there are no logs to cut until the new crop is available. The local stocks are greater than they were last January, but on account of the shortage West there is a larger area of country to supply the coming spring than in ordinary seasons, so that the outlook for disposing of the stockat satisfactory prices is excellent. Every day of soft weather also improves the prospect for a small crop of logs next season. The pine regions are said to be singularly destitute of snow. Men and teams are obliged to lie idle, and snow. Men and teams are obliged to lie idle, and the contractors are discouraged over the situation. The hardware market was quiet. Tip plates and lead have been marked down, and mails have adranced 15c per keg. Hay was in moderate request and casy. Seeds were quiet, flax being so because the market was nearly bare. Clover was a shade easier, and timothy steady. Hides were selling at the late decline. Positry was steadier, the weather being so much cooler that the stock could be

being so much copler that the stock could be held with safety. The demand was slimited, prices being the same as on the previous day.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 40c for grain and other fourth class to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

Jan. 14.—Receipts—Flour, 14, 188 hels; wheat

IN NEW YORK #ESTERDAY.

Jan. 14.—Receipts—Flour, 14, 188 bris; wheat,
213, 350 bu; corn. 32, 660 bu; cota. 34, 525 bu;
corn-meal, 1, 113 pkgs; rye. 1, 223 bu; barley,
2, 225 bu; malt. 2, 900 bu; pork, 3, 498 pkgs; beef,
2, 508 pkgs; cut meats, 13, 650 pkgs; lard, 6, 515
pkfs; whisky, 821 bris.

Exports—Wheat, 216, 621 bu; corn, 360 bu.

GRAIN IN NOORS.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the even-

g of Saturday last a	nd corres	ponding de	tes:
Lagran Silver ale	Jan. 12.	Jan. S.	
Wheat-	1678.	1678.	1877.
2 W. W. new		44,367.15	420 836
2 red	737	717	3,578
. 3 winter	1.607	1.607	4. 452
fected winter	. 779	770	5,089
t epring	. 21. 256	19:645	14,915
. 2 spring	#70.605	833.365	\$,835,094
spring	. 29.591	71.888	200,655
grade		26,359	85,509
I hard spring I.	. 1C3.617	115,384	52.537
2 hard spring	321.674	317,964	288, 620
Total	1, 440, 191	1,387,408	3,511,911
ere-440:0500	20,866	20,888	明治经验 "777
1	43, 232	53, 890	963,250
ected	59,920	4, 937	364,090
grade		4, 259	752
h mixed	317,620	317,831	52,616
10W		18, 239	408
mixed	29,232	29, 120	233,519
whigh mixed	21,002	21,383	121,464

		-	
Octs— 0. 2	108.304 2,759 2,094 35,082	100, 983 2, 759 2, 024 88, 268	469, 61 95, 42 8, 68 72, 85
Total	148, 119	138,983	641,08
Rye— 0. 1	26.332 78.944 1,541 770	25, 143 66, 140 1,069 770	24, 78 188, 01 3, 14 77
Total	107.587	93, 123	216,66
Baries— 0. 1	21, 836 11, 812 501, 019 2, 232 8, 861 52, 812 32, 096	25, 239 11, 812 510, 083 3, 513 11, 243 62, 119 23, 835	221, 086 420, 798 11, 571 372, 261 4, 800 73, 074

bu rye, and a decrease of 7, 695 obsersy. 1053 increase, 115, 328 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 47, 414 bu No. 1 Minnesota and 7, 810 bu No. 2 do. Also, affoat in harbor last Saturday, 12, 515 bu No. 1 spring, 176, 195 bu No. 2 do, 46, 716 bu No. 3 do, 7,076 bu No. 1 hard, 14, 269 bu No. 2 do (256, 741 wheat): 251, 618 bu No. 2 do (256, 741 wheat): 251, 618 bu No. 2 do (256, 741 wheat): 251, 713 bu high No. 2 corn. 3, 108 bu rejected do, 71, 171 bu high mixed (325, 897 corn): 44, 747 bu No. 2 oats, and 7, 240 bu No. 2 white (51, 987 eats). The following were the stocks of wheat in Mil-

Jan. 13, 1877. 22,673 112,872 1,336,062 325,798 115,215 17,927. Jan. 12, 1878. 81,786 46,203 241,513 24,398 20,926

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Jan. 15: Order of Meyer Bros. & Co., 50 drums caustic soda, 58 tierces soda ash; H. A. Kohn & Bros., 3 cases dry goods; soda asn; H. A. Ronn & Bros., 5 cases dry goods; Chapin & Gore, 5 cases cigars; Carson, Pire, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Julius Bauer & Co., 15 cases musical instruments; C. M. Lining-ton, 1 case needles. Collection, \$2,745.47.

ton, I case needles. Collection, \$2,745.47.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were stronger. with a fair volume of transactions, but chiefly for forward delivery. Hogs were in smaller supply, and firmer, as the prospect of cold weather attracted buyers. This reacted on product, especially as the advices from other points noted a steadier feeling, but the strength was not permanent. The change in the situation induced a better demand, but it was astisfied before the close of the session, and some of those who had bought early, in the belief that the turning point had at last been reached, sold out later. The tone of the market was not weak, however, and the afternoon brought another improvement, which renewed the hopes of those who have been waiting for a halt in the downward course of prices.

Mass Pork—Was active, and advanced 2004224c per brl, but closed only 7½c higher than Monday evening. Sales were reported of 100 bris spot at \$10.80; 7, 250 brls seller February at \$10.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)0.85; and 32, 250 brls seller March at \$10.80\(\frac{1}{2}\)0.10, 55 and 32, 250 brls seller February; \$10.85\(\frac{1}{2}\)0.00 close \$10.05\(\frac{1}{2}\)0.00 fris. \$10.05\(\frac{1} PROVISIONS.

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was very dull; the demand being limited to a few small lots for local use. Holders asked previous prices, but the market was weak, and buyers could undoubtedly have obtained further concessions. Sales were reported of 190 bris winters, parily at \$5.50; 220 bris spring extras at \$4.25 for Dakotas to \$8.00 for patents; 50 bris rye flour and so bris beckwheat do on private terms. Total, 510 kotas to \$8.00 for patents; 50 bris rye flour and 50 bris buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 510 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.50 a7.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$6.25 a.00; choice to fine spring, \$8.25 a.05, 75; fair to good spring. \$4.50 a.00; low spring, \$3.00 a.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.00 a.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.00 a.50; rye, \$3.25 a.30; buckwheat, \$5.12 a.62 a.50; rye, \$3.25 a.30; buckwheat, \$5.12 a.62 a.50; bran.—Was active and unchanged. Sales were reported of 130 tons at \$11.50 per ton, mostly on track. Middle, 10.50 a.50; a

BRAN—Was active and unchanged. Sales were reported of 130 tons at \$11.50 per ton, mostly on track.

Middle Middle

81.016. Total 102.000 bn.

BARD WHEAT-Was quiet and easier. Sales were 2,400 bn No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.11.400 bn No. 2 do at \$1.084; and 4,000 bn ys ample at \$1.1181.14. Total, 8,200 bn.

CORN.—Was heavy, and dull during a great part of the session: the market receded \$460 kc from the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were quiet and easier. New York was dull, and sympathy with wheat tended to cause lower prices in corn, even if no special control of the session: the market receded \$460 kc from the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were direct and easier, New York was dull, and sympathy with wheat tended to cause lower prices in corn, even if no special control of the session: the market were from the condition of the low grades in store were steady. But there was scarcely any demand for the apeculative grade, and offerings for futures were free, though not very large. A speedy improvement in the condition of receipts is expected, as some operators say the quality of corn arriving recently is not a fair sample of that in the condition of receipts is expected, as some operators say the quality of corn arriving recently is not a fair sample of that in the country, as holden have marketed their poor corn as early as possible. Soller february opened at 800, and declined to 886c at the country of the second of the second se

Corn-115, 000 bu at 28-56-30-30.

Corn-115, 000 bu at 24c for February.

Oats-5, 000 bu at 24c for February.

Mess pork-4, 250 bris at \$10.70 for February and \$10.87-56, 0.30 for March.

Lard-750 tes at \$7.85 seller March.

Lard-750 tes seller March at Lard-750 tes cornary at 85.70.
Wheat was active and firmer. February sold at 1.045691.0556, and closed at \$1.045691.0556.
On was 566 higher, selling at 4006056 for the

27%c for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was active, and closed 2%@5c higher than at 1 o'clock, but easier than on the afternoon Board.

February closed at \$10.80@10.83%, and March at \$10.92%c10.85. Sales 9,230 bris. at \$10.82% for February.

\$10.92%c10.85. Sales 9,230 bris. at \$10.83% for February.

\$10.92%c10.97% for March, and \$11.07% for April. ruary, \$10.9214@10.9714 for March, and \$11.072 10. April. Lard was nominally firmer, closing at \$7.3714@7. 40 for March and \$7.30@7.3214 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was lower in consequence of the decline in highwines. Quotable at \$1.9862.08.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers are doing a reasonably-fair business for January, and quote the market firm. The crop is nearly out of first hands, and the receipts are soon bought up. Quotations: Choice green huri, 6870: red-tipped medium do, 56354c; green brush, with huri enough to work it, 55468c; red-tipped do, 446554c; green covers and inside, 44635c; stalk braid, 4466c; red and inferior brush, 4645c; crooked, 3845c.

44/66c; red and inferior brush, 46/45c; crooked, 36/45c.

BUTTER—The demand for good to fancy grades of butter continue in excess of the supply, and decided firmness still characterizes the market. Low and medium grades are to a considerable extent neglected, but they also are firm, the supply being light. We quote: Fancy creamery, 32/35c; good to choice grades, 256/25c; medium, 146/18c; inferior to common, 86/12cf roll, 126/20c.

BAGGING—There was no visible change in the bagging market. Dullness still reigns, and values remain nominally unchanced. Following are the prices current: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 23/9c; Lewiston, 21/9c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19/9c; burlans, 4 and 5 bu, 13/8 15c; gunnies, singles, 146/15c; double, 246/24/9c.

BEANS—Choice mediums were quoted at \$1.806/1.50. The receipts were fair, but consisted largely of lots that needed to be pickled over.

CHERSE—1s firm, not on socount of any activity in the demand as now exists, but as a result of reduced stocks and 114/61/25c for good to choice factory, and 2.56/10c for lower grades.

COAL—Was in moderate request at unchanged prices, the market ruling about steady at annexed quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, \$6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, \$6.75; Pfelmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$6.006 8.50; Briar Hill, \$5.50; Basimore & Ohlo, \$4.5068.00; Illiptols, \$3.5064.00; Gartsherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

34.50. COOPERAGE—Sales were made of 3 cars pork barrels at \$1.0 kill. 03. and 3 lard tlerces at \$1.20.
DRESSED HOGS—Were in better demand, and 106.
Isc higher. The weather was cool, and shippers took
hold rather freely almost for the first time this season;
packers also were buying, and live hogs were stronger.
The receipts were fair. Sales were made of 331 head
and 3 cars at \$4.0564.15 for light and odd iors, said
\$4.204.25 for salippine hogs, and one lot of choice.
averaging 309 Bs, brought \$4.395.
EGGS—Were slow and easy at 15.817c. The offerings
are large.

st. 2008-2.5 for salppine hogs, and one lot of choice, averaging 309 Bs. brought 84. 3246.

EGGS—Were slow and easy at 15.317c. The offerings are large.

FISH—Trade remains unimproved and prices rule about steady, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, per 16-brl, 84. 60264. 75: ramily white-fish, 82.7543.00; trout, 83. 25. 25. 30. 90; mackerel, extra per 4-brl, 813.05814.00; No. 1 shore, \$10.00810.50; select mess, per 14-brl, \$1.00814.00; No. 1 bay, 87.7568.00; No. 2 shore, 34-brl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 54-brl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 55-drl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 54-brl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 54-brl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 55-drl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 55-drl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 54-brl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 55-drl, 88. 2568.00; No. 2 shore, 56-drl, 88.

Western.

....\$ 40@ 50\$ 5@ 20\$ 50@ 50 Mink, Nos. 2 to 4.
Racecoon, No. 1.
Muskrat, fall.
Muskrat, winter.
Muskrat, kitten.
Skunk, black.
Skunk, striped.
Otter, Nos. 1 to 3.
Wolf, mountain, Nos.
Wolf, mountain, Nos.
Wolf, marker, Nos. 1 to 3. Ofter, Nos. 1 to 3.
Fisher, Nos. 1 to 3.
Wolf, mountain, Nos. 1 to 3.
Wolf, pradrie, Nos. 1 to 3.
Beaver, per lb.
Martin.
Bear, cub.
Bear, cub.
Fox. cross.
Fox. red.
Fox. grey.
Lynx.
Wolverine
Badger.
Oposaum

Bauger 08

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate local request at former prices: Apples, \$2.50e3.75 per bri; cranberries, cullivated, per br, \$2.50e3.56; wild and cultivated do, \$5.00@7.50; lemons, compared to the prices or the prices of the prices coast oranges, 1004.50 per case.

ROCERIES—Prices were substantially the same a
ROCERIES—Prices were substantially the same a

| Messrs. Willett & Hamilin: | Receipts | 1576. | 1576. | 1577. | 1576. | 1577. | 1576. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577. | 1577 .620,051 572,317 nere, it will be noted, that, notwithstanding the ament of 1877, the receipts at the four principal ports of the United States were nearly 48,000 tons in excess of the preceding year. This may be attributed to the at-traction of high prices, which resulted in drawing sup-plies from all the sugar growing countries as well.

the preceding year. This may be attributed to the attraction of high prices, which resulted in drawing supplies from all the sugar growing countries as well as the surplus of secondary markets.

We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 768c; Louisiana, 6146714c.

COFFER—O. G., Java, 293462714c; Java, No. 2, 2346
2244-6c; choice to fancy Rio, 2146422c; good to prime, 204621c; common to fair, 18462194c; roasting, 1746
1746.

SCOASS—Patent cut loaf, 1046104c; roasting, 1746
1746.

A standard, 946610c; do No. 2, 846694c; extra C. 946
6346c; C No. 1, 846694c; C No. 2, 836695c; craibo, 8684c; New Orleans, common, 6366936c; good, 76774c; prime to choice, 74463c.

Shurra—California sugar-loaf drips, 50653c; California silver drips, 55660c; good sugar-house sirup, 4264
45c; extra do, 50455c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 51655c; do, prime, 48650c; common to good, 3642c; common molasses, 35649c; black strap, 31633c.

SPECES—Alispice, 186184c; cloves, 42646c; cassia, 24625c; popper, 156616c; nutunegs, No. 1, 856684.105; Calcutta ginger. 16611c.

Galentia ginger. 16611c.

Galentia ginger. 16611c.

Fine Lily, 6c; White Lily, 536; White Rose, 5366c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 53665c.

Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Delarger. No. 1 timothy, 59 0069, 50; No. 2 do, 58, 7569, 00; mixed, 58, 50; upland prairie, 58, 0068, 50; No. 1, prairie, 77, 2567; 50; slough, \$5, 0066, 00.

HIDES—Were in moderate enquest at the recent decline. The receipts are fair, and dealers refuse to pay more than quotations. City butchers' cows, 64c; steep. 71667 fig. grave combies, 656846c; part cured, 7364c; grave and the kines fig. grave combies, 656846c; part cured, 7364c; grave and the kines fig. grave and base part cured. 1866.6c.

HOYB—The demand has improved, and choice grades are firm. Exporcers have been buying choice hope fast, and the stock there has been considerably reduced, he

12.00@20:00
10.50@112.00
8.00@10.00
1. 18.00
2.00@ 2.25
2.50@ 2.00
2.65@ 2.75
FOCK — Were quiet. Picketa, rough and select.

Picketa, rough and select.

18.00
Lath.

2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, "A "standard.

2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, "A "choice to extra.

2.50@ 2.20
Shingles, "A "choice to extra.

2.50@ 2.20
Shingles, "A "choice to extra.

2.50@ 2.20
Shingles, "A "choice to extra.

2.65@ 2.75
METALS AND TINNERS STOCK Were quiet.

Tin plates have declined 25e per box, and lead Mc per b. Copper and theet iron were steady. The discount on fence-wire is advanced to 45@50 per cent. Following are the quotations.

18.70 to 18.70 to

Oll.S—Quolations remain as before. Trace is an tange could be expected, and the market maintains a fairly steady tone. We repeat our list: Carbon, 110 deg. Lest. 14ac; de Illinous legal test. 150 decs., 185;et. headilght, 175-deg. test. 254;c; Michigan legal test. 275;et: Etaine, 25c; extra whiter lard oil, 71c; No., 1, 61c; No. 2, 56c; linseed, raw, 61c; boiled, 20c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; aparm, 31.50; neatroot oil, strictly pure \$1.00; do extra. 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, \$5c; Straits, 58c; winter, miners' oil, 60c; tarpentine, 37c; anphtha. 60cdorfacd, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorfacd, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 67 deg., 20c; 20c; resultant, 25c; deg., 55c; natural, 50 deg., 30c; resultant, 25c; deg., 55c; natural, 50 deg., 50c; resultant, 25c; deg., 55c; natural, 50 deg., 50c; resultant, 50c; deg., 50c; deg., 50c; deg., 50c; deg., 50c; deg., 50c; deg., 50c;

88cs1.03. — Common, 28630e; good do, 33638e; medium, 38640e; good do, 43648e; fine, 48630e; medium, 38640e; good do, 43648e; fine, 48630e; nneit, 53638e; choice, 63668e; choices, 50676e; good do, 30633e; medium, 38640e; good do, 43648e; fine, 48650e; finest, 53638e; choice, 63668e; choices, 88498e.

Japan—Common, 24628e; good common, 26637e; medium, 29638e; good medium, 3860e; finest, 48680e; choices, 52638e; choices, 53688e.

Oulonus—Common, 26628e; good common, 30633e; medium, 38640e; good uedium, 44648e; fine, 45648e; finest, 53668e; choices, 58660e; choicest, 6075e.

WOOD—Prices remain steady at \$6.50 for mapie, at \$6.00 for beech, and at \$6.00 for bash, delivered.

Sirifis.

WOOL—Was quiet and firm. The stock is rathe small, and kastern markets are quoted strong, the supplies being light or below the average at this day of the country of the supplies being light or below the average at this day of the country of the count

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO. Cattle. ... 3,519 ... 4,900

Extra Beeres-Graded steers weighing 1, 430 Extra Beeves—Graded steers weigning 1, 430 lbs and upwards. Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed S-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 lbs. Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1, 130 to 1, 300 lbs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-ing 1,000 to 1, 200 108.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city alaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 ibs... Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 ibs. slaugher, tock Cattle-Common cause, tock Cattle-Common cause, tock Cattle-Common cause, to 1,000 ibs inferior-Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, inferior-Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, 2.60@3.30 Price. No. \$5.62% 17.

An. 1, 230 1, 012 877 1, 002 1, 423 1, 146 1, 049 1, 114 1, 049 1, 114 1, 058 1, 103 1, 069 1, 103 1, 069 1, 103 1, 069 1, 103 1, 103 1, 104 1 \$5.62\(\) 17.

4.65 | 14.

4.50 | 11.

4.50 | 12.

4.40 | 11.

4.50 | 12.

4.40 | 13.

4.35 | 40.

4.35 | 40.

4.35 | 14.

4.35 | 38.

4.35 | 38.

4.35 | 38.

4.35 | 16.

4.25 | 38.

4.25 | 38.

4.25 | 11.

4.25 | 11.

4.25 | 11.

4.25 | 11.

4.25 | 11.

4.25 | 11.

4.30 | 10.

4.10 | 10.

4.10 | 10.

4.10 | 10.

4.10 | 10. ..1, 098 ..1, 220 .1, 319 .1, 312 .1, 164 .1, 200 .1, 221 .1, 038 .1, 262 .967

all of which and all trade opened brisk at Selice salvance, and by the middle of the afternoon the market had moved up another Sc. of the afternoon the market had moved up another Sc. of the afternoon the market had moved up another Sc. of the afternoon the market had moved up another Sc. of the afternoon the market had moved up another Sc. of the afternoon the market had moved up another Sc. of the afternoon the market had so the selection of the selection of

SHEEP-Firm; exrea neavy salipping mattons, 45.40
(25.35; good to choice, \$4.004.65; receipts, 300.)

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1.357; total for the week, 6.090; market moderately active; prices of the control of the control of the week, 9.50; only sales 2 cars Western sheep, \$4.75; 6 cars common Texas on sale; no demand.

Hous—Receipts, 2,500; total for the week, 16.550; fair demand; lower prices; Yorkers, good to choice, \$4.00:24.05; heavy grades fair to good, \$3.8564.00; common heavy neglected; sales 28 cars.

EAST LIBETTY, Pa., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 153 head through and 601 yard stock; prime, \$5.25; good, \$4.5034.55; common, \$4.00.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 2,750 head; Yorkers, \$3.853 and the control of the contr

WATERTOWN.
WATERTOWN.
Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,026;
market dudi; safe of choice at 88.25. extra. 87.756
8.00; first quality, 87.0047.50; second, \$6.0046.50;
hird, \$6.0045.50;
SHEEF AND LANES—Receipts. 4.246; prices lower
4684c; sales in lots 22.2562.75 each; extra. \$3.006
5.25, or 3665%c per lb.
CINCINNATI.

5.25, or 365/4c per lb.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. Jan. 15.—H009—Steady, with a fair demand; common. \$3.4083.70; light. \$3.7563.65, packers, \$3.8563.70; butchers, \$3.9564.00; receipts, 6,203; chipments, 107.

CHICAGO.

The week ending with yesterday had nothing to distinguish it from the two or three which immediately preceded it. If there was any improvement in the demand it was careely apparent to the casual observer, quiet, extreme quiet, permeating the market in all departments. However, it is consoling to reflect that January is invariably a duil menth with jobbers of dry goods, and that the absence of activity now so apparent is not peruliar to the present season. On this point the New York Johnnal of Commerce says: "It is the season of the year when there should be a lapse between purchases. The closing of mill accounts require it; the closing of books, accounts, and inventories demand it; and the changes in partnerships, swapping of forces, and winding up old firms make it absolutely necessary in order that a careful estimate of the past can be made and new measures adopted to mark the pastway of the future." As to values, they remain firm—unqualifiedly so. The exceptional similaries of stocks typing between manufacturers and consumers, the high cost of cotion and the continued liberal export movements all serve to give condidence in the stability of prices. With the chances so manifestly in favor of an advance there is

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Trade:

Liverpoot., Jan. 15.—Prime mess pork—Eastern. 67s; Western, 55a. Bacon—Cumberiands, Bis;
long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s 5d; shoulders, 25s;
hama, 43s. Latd, 40s 3d. Prime mess beef, 55s; India
mess beef, 93s; extra India mess, 116s. Cheese, 54s.
Tallow, 40s 6d.

London, Jan. 15.—Liverpoot.—Wheat outeter.
Corn quiet. Mark Lang—Cargoes off coast—Wheat
rather easter. Fair average California, 61s.
Corn rather easter. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very
quiet. Good shipping California wheat just shipped.
57s 6d; nearly due. 60s. Arrivals off coast for orderaWheat small. Weather in England warm for the time
of year.

GRAIN—Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 33; spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 5d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—New No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 23s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 9d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 9d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 9d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 9d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 9d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 2d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 2d; No. 2, 20s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 2d; No. 2, 20s 2d;

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, tending downward.

BEZADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days. 9,000 qrs; American. 4,000; California white wheat. 129 7d 64128 1ld4; do club, 12s 10d6s132 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western apring, 10s 56431s 3d; do winter. 11s 3d612s. Flour—Western enasi, 27aG28s. Corn—Western mixed. 25e 66d259 9d; new, 28s 3dg23s 9d. Outs—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 1ld. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d. CLOVER SEXED—456508.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 56s; prime mess beef, 84s. Lard—American, 40s. Bacon—Long clear, 30s 6d; short do, 31s 6d.

lo, 31s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

Tallow—40s 6d.

Tallow-40s 6d.

Persoleum-Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 3s@10s 9d.

Linserd Oil-28s 6d.

Resin-Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

Spirits of Turpentine-25s 6d.

London, Jan. 15.—Tallow-39s 6d.

Linserd Oil-26s 9d@37s.

Antwerp, Jan. 15.—Persoleum-No quotation.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Distacted to The Chicago Induse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat further declined 162c in the instance of spring, and generally 28 3c in Western on the lower range of gold and irregularity in foreign exchange, closing hearily: 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.31 in store, and \$1.32 affoat asked, with No. 3 Milwaukee spring quoted at \$1.329, closing at \$1.32 affoat asked, with No. 3 Milwaukee spring quoted at \$1.2581.26; 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring in store and affoat at \$1.28561.295; 8,000 bu last evening in store at \$1.294; and 24,000 bu to-day affoat at \$1.285; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, January option, at \$1.315; No. 2 Northwestern spring, January option, \$1.29561.315; do March, \$1.2261.39; corn more active at a reduction of \$1.29561.315; do March, \$1.2961.315; more active at a reduction of \$1.29561.315; corn more active at a reduction of \$1.29561.3

orth, 2, 100 bit at Srussyster No. 2 chicago quoten nominal.

Paovisions—Mess pork quiet for early delivery, and at the close quoted weak; sales of 130 bris within a range of \$12.00@12.25; other kinds dull and nominal. For forward delivery Western mess inactive, with January option quoted at \$11.90@12.00; February, \$11.90 bid; April, \$12.10, with no sales weak and greeniar slow of sale at weak and preprints. uary option quoted at \$11.90@12.00; February, \$11.90 @12.00; March. \$12.00 bid; April, \$12.10, with no sales reported. Cut meats slow of sale at weak and irregular rates. Bacon quoted heavy; sales Aported at 8c; no important lots here. Western steam lard fairly active, opening stronger, but closing lower and weak; sales of \$12 tos to refiners at \$7.70; closing at \$7.67\%37.70; 200 tos to arrive at \$7.70; for forward delivery moderately dealt in, with January option quoted at \$7.65\%37.67\%37.70; March. \$7.80; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70; March. \$7.67\%37.70; April. \$7.67\%37.70

G11.Scc; August, 12.00612.01c.

FLOUR-Receipts, 14.000 bris; lower; better export demand; No. 2, \$2.7563.75; snper State and Western, \$4.7564.90; common to good extra, \$4.0065.35; good to choice, \$5.4063.00; white wheat extra, \$6.0566.75; fancy, \$6.90; extra Ohio, \$8.1067.50; \$8. Lonia, \$5.1068.20; Minnesota patent process, \$7.4068.75. [Apr. 60.00].

Galls—Wheat lower: receipts, 213.000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.28; 600 bu; ungraded, \$1.25; 600 bu; ungraded,

th aides, 554c; necked, 5664c. Bacus, -shoulders, sectedar-ribaides, 7675c. Hams, 11642c. Lard-Refined, 554c.

Better - Dull and unchanged.
Petter - Dull and unchanged.
Whisk - Dull at \$1.085c.
Reckites - Dull at \$1.085c.
Reckites - Flour, 31.00 bis; wheat, 10.000 bis; corn, 57.000 bis; oats, 1,500 bis; wheat, 10.000 bis; corn, 5000 bis; oats, 1,500 bis; wheat, 10.000 bis; corn, 5000 bis; corn,

liye in fair decanati calescate. Barier quiet and unchanged.
Provisions—Pork—Demand active; \$11.00 Lard—Demand active; prices have advanced; steam, \$7.258.05. Bulk means stronger; \$4.25. \$5.75, and \$5.75, and steam active; prices have advanced; steam, \$7.259.05. The said stronger; \$4.25. \$5.75, and \$5.75, and active; \$1.25, and active

CLOWE SAID—Mammoth, 44.75; No. 2, 444, 1006 a. 64, 45 or., none; wheat, 10,000 bu; or., RECKLEYS—16, 700 p. none; wheat, 14,000 bu; or., 26,000 bu; or., 26,00

Fill Address

Changed.

Grain — Wheat — Market dull: amber, \$1.3004. direct

Grain — Wheat — Market dull: amber, \$1.3004. direct

Grain — Market caster;

sall, 56c: January, 558/4556: February, 55/4506/s

steam, 53633/sc; rejected, 51c. Oats quiet and anchanged.

Provisions—Steady and firm, but dull and anchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm, but dull and unchanged.
BUTFER—Active and firm; creamory, meaning western Reserve, 236/24c.
EGOS—Markot dull; Western, 18819c.
CHERSE—Steady; Western, 129-4819c.
FETROLEUM—Market dull; reduced, 124cc; crude, 86c.
FETROLEUM—Market dull; 31.03.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 123,000 bu; can, 7,000 bu.
WOOL—Quiet but firm; supply light; prices un-heanged.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; supply light; prices upchanged.

MILWATKEE.

MILWATKEE. Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened sic lower; close
ton the supplement of the light of the survey light of the surve

WHISKY-Steady at \$1 03.

WHIRKY-Steady at \$1.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red. \$1.1001.18. Corn-Namined. 354c. January and Pebruary. \$1.2001.
GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red. \$1.1001.18. Corn-Namined. 354c. January and Pebruary. \$1.2001.
GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red. \$1.1001.18. Corn-Namined. 356c.
PROVISIONS Quiet: shoulders. 4c: Clear rd. 6c.
Hoos-Heavy at yesterday's prices; receipts, 17.00.
BOSTON, Jan. 15. -PLOUE.-Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN-Corn chief-but steady: mixed and yellow. \$1.2000.
GRAIN-Corn chief-but steady: mixed and yellow. \$1.2000.

GOCC. Oats firm and unchanged.
BUFFALO, Jun. 15.—GRAIN—No trade this morning
Prices nominal in the absence of inquiry or business.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO. Jun. 15.—WHEAT—No. 1 white Michiga.
\$1.45; No. 2 Toledo steady: \$1.29. PEORIA, Jan. 15. -HIGHWINES-Dull; held at \$1.00. COTTON.

NEW ORLHANS, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Fasier: also, 82,000 bales; ordinary, 85/c; good ordinary, 85/c; low middling, 105/c; middling, 105/c; good middling 115/c; middling, 105/c; good middling 115/c; middling, 105/c; good middling 115/c; middling, 105/c; not receipts, 732 bales; sales, 2, 173.

MOBILE, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 105/c; not receipts, 732 bales; sales, 2, 173.

MOBILE, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 105/c; not receipts, 4,608 bales; sales, 2,500; cass, wiso, 1,628.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 105/c; not receipts, 907 bales; sales, 500.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 105/c; not receipts, 2,300 bales; gross receipts, 2,466 sales, 1,200; exports coastwise, 1,291.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—PETROLEUM—Stanfer white, 110 test, 11e.

Pitrsnune, Jan. 15.—PETROLEUM—Crude dell mi irregular; quoted \$1.57% at [Parker's for immedia shipment; refined, 11%c, Philadelphia delivery.

OII. CITY, Pa., Jan. 15.—PETROLEUM—Market operat quiet but firm at \$1.35%, with sales rapidity attractive to \$1.42%; sales continued moderately active during the day, but at decilining prices, closed at \$1.27%; allyments westerday, 16.195 bris.

TURPENTINE.

MARINE.

Joseph Cook, Supervising Inspector of Standard Property of the year 1877; 563 steamers of a classes were inspected as follows: 109 passage steamers: 16 ferry: 238 towing: 77 freight; 3 canal; and 75 yeachts, having an aggregate the nage of 94,916 65-100. There were 349 materials in the district, making a total of 15 officers. In the Chicago District 125 steamer of a tomage of 26,335 31-100, were inspected at 351 officers licensed.

There have been nine accidents from fire, when by one life was lost, with total destruction at steamers and property valued at 592,000.

Also, five accidents by collision, whereby the lives were lost, with a total loss of property and

steamers and property valued at \$92,000.

Also, are accidents by collision, whereby this lives were lost, with a total loss of property as steamers valued at \$93,000. Two steamers was wrecked: estimated loss of property, \$7,000.

There were 1.572,518 passengers carried a steamers inspected in the Eaghth District, of waid number not one life was lost.

Sixteen steamers, with an aggregate tomage of 9,275, have gone out of service, and thirty steamers, with an aggregate tomage of 1,735, have been added to the service.

In his review of the casualties on the takes, M. Cook says that the collision in which the same Grace A. Channon was sunk by the sture Pavoria, and Mr. Murray's little boy drowned, Aug. 2, was the result of the sail-vessel changing her course.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 13.—The Republ State Committee has been requested to meet methic city Jan. 19, at 7 o'clock p. m. It is thought the election of a Chairman will be a second

State Committee has been requested to meet in this city Jan. 19, at 7 o'clock p. m. It is thought the election of a Chairman will be deferred till the next State Convention.

The Supreme Court is now in session,—J. V. Campbell, Chief Justice for the next two years. H. A. Chaney has been appointed Reporter, in place of Hoyt Post, resigned.

Manufacturing Cold Air.

New York Tribusa.

Prof. Gamgee is exhibiting in California a machine for making cold air, by means of which he hopes to be able to reduce the heat of mines, to keep the holds of vessels at a freezing temperature while conveying fresh ment, to make tain a floor of ice in a skating rink during the hottest weather, and to perform many other similar wonders. An ammonia machine last summer did such work for a brewery in New Jersey, situated near the line of the Delaware & Lackawanna Raiiroad. None of these devices use ice in cooling air. In a recent work by Mr. Robert Briggs on the "Helation of Moisture in Air to Health and Comfort," he shows by a mathematical calculation that the nuantity of ice needed to cool an apartment is Moisture in Air to Health and Comfort, he shows by a mathematical calculation that the quantity of ice needed to cool an apartment is a hot summer? day to the temperature of spring, might be thirty times the quantity of coal needed to heat the apartment on a cold winter's day; even under the most favorable conditions, when the air is so dry that no moisture would have to be removed, the proportion of ice to coal would have to be fifteen to coal cooling by means of compressed air, suddenly allowed to expand, would, Mr. Briggs thinks, af ar less expensive than the use of ice; but still too costly for ventilating purposes to serve practically in making our houses, cool is the

far less expensive than the use of her, our too costly for waitlating purposes to serie practically in making our houses cool in the summer.

Macoupin.

The total vote (unofficial) on the debt-coopromise question in Macoupin County foots up 2,686, of which 1,412 were in favor and 12 against; majority for the measure, 124. Its total vote cast for President in Macoupin Courty in 1876 was 7,643. It will thus be seen the only about one-third of the vote was cast. Carlinville Democrat says: "It is a wooder had any majority, considering the indifferent generally manifested by its ostensible tries. The local papers were all for it, we believe, is reflected the apparent unconcern of the people Still there were very few who seemed to actively hostile to it, and it was reasonable suppose that the impetus of a unanimous seem would carry it through without difficulty. It will be noted that the vote is largely section,—the north against the south. But it is squeezed through, and bondholders will as profitable suggestion in the narrowness of excape."

The Bishop of Springfield.

Springfield (III.) Journal, Jan. 12.

There now seems little doubt of the first firmstion of Dr. Seymour as Bashop of Springfield Diocese. Of eleven Dioceses from, eight vote aye and three no, as follows: Illinois, Missouri, New York, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Southern Ohie. Louisiana, Kentucky, Kentucky,
There are forty-seven votes (Diocetes)
recorded on the question, but the fact that
(viz.: New York, Massachusetts, Indiam
Minnesota) that voted against Dr. De Korl
1875, now vote for Seymour, indicates the

its decisive force.

A stubborn and harassing cough that vill
yield to ordinary remedies, may be there
cuted by Dr. Jayae's Expectorant, a most of
remedy for all brenchial or pulmonary discounts.

STATE AFFAIR

Inauguration Yesterday McClellan as Govern New Jersey.

The Event Endowed with Owing to His Preside Aspirations.

Always Unfortunate, He Campaign by Antagor the West.

Message of Gor. West to the lature--Mormonism B

Unsuccessful Ballots for Kentucky and Maryl NEW JERSEY

ILITLE NACE.

Special Dissaich to The Chicago
TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The d
to-day at the inauguration of G
took the form of a personal evati Mack." Jersey Democrats were with large delegations from Penn New York, and every man on the ready in his enthusiasm to swearlan would be the Democrati President in 1880. The Gove showed, by his inaugural, that hi

President in 1880. The Gove showed, by his inaugural, that his wider than the "truck-patch" kn sev." and several politicism that he had taken the plunder the very feet of Tilden. However the West antagonized, the Southern quest ered finally settled by general con positish interest or party policy lowed to shake it.

A TO THE PRESIDENTIAL che and: "A majority of the pecaret wrong has been done, an complications, perhaps even charolded only by the forbearance spirit of that party which undoub majority of votes at the election. The country caunot afford the such scenes, nor is it probable the again be generally submitted to duty to urge, through those which he National Councils, that far-reaching question shall received Congress such a wise, deliberating examination as shall lead to to laws fully covering cases not ewhen the Constitution was adlaws should furnish a guarantee that the voice of the majority and and that the vital question of the Chief Executive of the naplaced beyond the reach of trad."

on Financial Quests
the Governor took the general
Eastern money-lenders, but said
no objection to the remonetization no objection to the remonetization the extent of praking it a legal-amounts, provided the allver equal to the present value of at dollar. But, said the "if the probecories a law by which a silver worth only about 90 cents is dec legal-tender for a gold dollar in a values will again become unsing confidence will be de a blow struck at the named credit from which not recover for long pears, and

not recover for long pears, and before we have passed through a fortunes, losses, and dishonor this country cares to contemplate. The duty of alleviating the coworking classes was enforced in and the rest of the address was not the fortunes. Was invited to be present, but so TRENTON SURRENDERS TO MARKED TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Abs sons, from all parts of the Statis and New York, assisted at the day of Gov. McClellam. The quite imposing. Plags, bamers were profuse, and the cheering was hearty and continuous.

Gov. McClellan was received a by a salute of 100 guns.

The house-tops were filled were the streets.

When Gen. McClellan had take office of Governor, and delivere which was frequently applauded the Executive Chamber, where Association of Philadelphia profuses signed by 2,036 membe party also presented him with made from a half-dollar picked of Antietam. The reception is Chamber was attended by great. The INAUGURAL. Gen. McClellan in his inaugur of the Southern question, and sure that we all agree in accept emancipation of the negro, and and ample protection in all freeman. The prosperity of States can be secured only enjoyment of their rigit Government, with the attendan of peace, order, and security. "I now in entire possession of the result is manifest to all in disturbance, and in the slow bu a prosperity which, if not rude other causes, will soon react uremployment to very many of among us. I trust, gentleme agree with me in accepting the ment of the Southern question insisting that no selfish interes or mistaken policy of party sharevire a subject which honor arrequire to be buried forever ame sues of the irrevocable past."

NATIONAL PINANC.

With regard to the nations General said: "As the great of our interest to hasten the return security, industry, economy, an our suffering people. It is a duthe clearest and most decided in of all attempts, so as to a in small transactions and for making change can be required to the payme fion of our just debts, to impa honor and credit, or to declare part of a

THE LEGISLATURE AND CASE OF THE CASE OF TH legally President until the legally President until the his successor, and the Sena theory, and refused, by a veclect a President pro temploted its organization. The Republican caucus were elected un, the Democrats having nominations. No business water the introduction of joi favor of the restoration of the president of t lar by ex-Gov. Stone, of M Tyson, of Webster, Hotchkin Mallory, of Lucas.

At 11:45 a. m. the Gove delivered to both Houses.

are Gov. Newbold says tha Auditor and Treasurer of tinastisfactory showing of tion of the State. The face balance in the general ret The receipts into the Treasurer \$1,933,470.63, and The Event Endowed with Interest Owing to His Presidential Aspirations.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 15. -FLOUR - Quiet and un-

250-34c.
dull; Western. 18319c.
j; Western. 129-4-18c.
arket.dull; redued. 12%c; crude, 9%c.
arket.dull; redued. 12%c; crude, 9%c.
arket.dull; redued. 12%c; crude, 9%c.
at. 14,000 bu; corn, 123,000 bu; onta,

MILWAUKER.

St. 15. - FLOUR-Dull and unchanged unsettied: opened 1/2 lower; closed mer; No. 1 Milwanico hard, \$1.10%; \$4.10%; \$4.10%; \$4.10%; \$4.10%; \$4.10%; \$1.00%;

-Steady: \$4.25. gr. 12.000 bris; wheat, 91,000 bu. nur. 10,000 bris; wheat, 54,000 bu.

m. 15.—COFTON—Quiet at 10%c.
edul; extrs. \$4.00\$4.25: family,
No. 1, \$5.50\$5.75; fancy, \$5.75 68.50
nominally unchanged. Corn quiet
Oats quiet; white, \$2%c; mixed, 80c.

ork. \$11.50. Lard steady and firm; rec. \$8.25; do keez. \$9.00. Bulk firm; shoulders, 40; clear rib, 54,660; sait. Bacon steady and firm; clear rib r sides, 7c. Hams-Sugar-cured, 946.

NDIANAPOLIS. 1. 15. —FLOUR—Fancy family, \$5.75

No. 2 red, \$1.16Q1.18. Corn-New amount and Pebruary. Bye-58Q470

ulett shoulders, 4c: Clear rib, 54c, 7, 30%7, 37%c, st yesterday's prices; receipts, 17,000, BOSTON.

15. -FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.

n and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

15.—GRAIN—No trade this morning.

n the absence of inquiry or business.

OSWEGO.

15. —WHEAT—No. 1 white Michigan, ledo steady: \$1.59.

PEORIA. 15.—Highwings-Dull; held at \$1.02.

COTTON.

18. Jan. 15.—COTTÓN—Rasier; salea, thany, 8½c; good ordinary, 9½c; low middilng, 10½c; good middling 11½c; 2c; rebeipts, net, 3,353; gross. 4,485; Continent. 4,258; stock. 333,710.

Jan. 15.—COTTÓN—Weak; middling, 10½6, 732 čales; salea, 2,176.

15.—COTTÓN—Quiet; middling, 10½6, 4,658 bales; salea, 2,500; continual continual

Jan. 15.—Corrox—Dull; midding, 18, 807 bales; sales, 500.
Jan. 35.—Corrox = Dull; midding, 1982, 2, 805 bales; gross receipts, 2, 655; ports coastwise, 1, 291.

PETROLEUM.
O. Jan. 15.-PETROLEUM-Standard

Jie. 15.—PETROLEUM—Crude dull and od \$1.57% at ¡Parker's for immediate and, il¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

Jan. 15.—PETROLEUM—Market opened at \$1.36%, with sales, rapidly advancing a continued moderately active during the linking prices, closed at \$1.37%; shipy, 15, 195 bris.

. 15.-SPIRITS OF TURPESTINE

k. Supervising Inspector of Steam-Righth District, has made his annual he year 1877; 563 steamers of all inspected as follows: 109 passenger ferry; 238 towing; 77 freight; 23 5 yachts, having an aggregate ton-10 65-100. There were 349 masters nates, 485 pilots, and 829 engineers the district, making a total of 1,625, the Chicago District 125 steamers, of 26,335 31-100, were inspected, and tepased.

been nine accidents from fire, where was lost, with total destruction of property valued at \$92,000.

med at \$95,000. Two steamers were imanted loss of property, \$7,000. The \$1,572,518 passengers carried on sected in the Eighth District, of which imelife was lost.

amers, with an aggregate toninge of one out of service, and thirty steam-aggregate toninge of 1,735, have the carried on the service.

We of the casualties on the takes, Mr. hat the collision in which the service, and the service, the star favorite, the star favorite, the sail-vessel changing her course.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Mich., Jan. 13.—The Republican

ttee has been requested to meet in 19, at 7 o'clock p. m. It is thought

of a Chairman will be deferred till a Couvention.

ne Court is now in session.—J. V. allef Justice for the next two years. I has been appointed Reporter, in Post, resigned.

Macoupin.

ote (unofficial) on the debt-comou in Macoupin County foots up
1,412 were in favor and 1,334
rity for the measure, 123. The
for President in Macoupin Coun7,643. It will thus be seen that
-third of the vote was cast. The
mocrat says: "It is a wonder it
ity, considering the indifference
flested by its ostensible triends.
The way of the content of the people.
The country few who seemed to be
to it, and it was reasonable to
the impetus of a unautimous Board.

to it, and it was reasonable through without difficulty. It hat the vote is largely sectional, gainst the south. But it has ugh, and bondholders will find estion in the narrowness of as

Bishop of Springfield.

bid (Ill.) Journal, Jan. 12
ems little doubt of the final cor. Seymour as Bashop of the
cese. Of eleven Dioceses heard
e aye and three no, as follows:

rty-seven votes (Diocesea) to be question, but the fact that four k, Massachusetts, Indiana, and voted against Dr. De Koven in for Seymour, indicates that the h successively rejected both of for Bishop of Illinois, has less

Missouri,
New York,
Massachusetts,
Wisconsin.
Fo.
Southern Ohio.

1

LANSING, MICH.

TURPENTINE.

MARINE.

COTTON.

Always Unfortunate, He Begins His Campaign by Antagonizing the West.

uge of for. West to the Utah Legislature--Mormonism Bitterly Denounced.

messful Ballots for Senator in Kentucky and Maryland. NEW JERSEY.

LITTLE MACE.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The demonstration
to day at the inauguration of Gen. McClellan
took the form of a personal evation to "Little look the form of a personal evation to "Little Back." Jersey Democrats were out in force, with large delegations from Pennsylvania and New York, and every man on the ground was read in his enthusiasm to swear that McClelha would be the Democratic nominee for resident in 1880. The Governor himself showed, by his inaugural, that his horizon was rider than the "truck-patch" known as "Jer and several politicians remarked

mat he had taken the platform from moter the very feet of old Sam moten. However the West might be antagonized, the Southern question he considered finally settled by general consent, and said no selfish interest or party policy should be allowed to shake it. AS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

lowed to shake it.

As TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST
be said: "A majority of the people feel that a great wrong his been done, and that serious complications, perhaps even civil war, were swided only by the forbearance and patriotic girls of that party which undoubtedly cast the majority of votes at the election in question. The country cannot afford the repetition of such scenes, nor is it probable that they would again be generally submitted to. It is our duty to urge, through those who represent us in the National Councils, that this grave and fireaching question shall receive at the hands of Cougress such a wise, deliberate, and searching examination as shall lead to the enactment of laws fully covering cases not clearly forescen when the Constitution was adopted. These laws should furnish a guarantee in the future that the voice of the majority shall be respected, and that the vital question of the choice of the Chief Executive of the nation shall be placed beyond the reach of chicanery and hand."

ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS
the Governor took the general view of the
Eastern money-lenders, but said there could be
no objection to the remonetization of silver to
the extent of making it a legal-tender in small
amounts, provided the silver dollar is made
equal to the present value of at least the gold
dollar. But, said he. "If the proposed measure
becomes a law by which a silver dollar really
worth only about 90 cents is declared to be a becomes a law by which a silver dollar really worth only about 90 cents is declared to be a legal-tender for a gold dollar in all transactions, values will again become unsettled, returning condence will be destroyed, and a blow struck at the national honor and credit from which we well not recover for long pears, and even then not before we have passed through a series of misfortunes; losses, and dishonor that no lover of his country cares to contemplate."

The duty of sileviating the condition of the working classes was enforced in general terms, and the rest of the address was not notable.

md the rest of the address was not notable.

GOV. TILDEN

Was invited to be present, but sent his regrets.

TRENTON SURRENDERS TO M'CLELLAN.

To the Western Associated Press.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—About 15,000 persons, from all parts of the State, Philadelphia, and New York, assisted at the installation totax of Gov. McClellan. The procession was quite imposing. Flags, banners, and bunting were profuse, and the cheering of the people was hearty and continuous.

is hearty and continuous. Gov. McClellan was received at his residence y a salute of 100 guns. The house-tops were filled with people, as

when Gen. McClellan had taken the oath of When Gen. McClellan had taken the oath of effice of Governor, and delivered his inaugural, office of Governor, and delivered his inaugural, which was frequently applauded, he returned to
the Executive Chamber, when the Veteran
Association of Philadelphia presented an address signed by 2,036 members. The same
party also presented him with a silver medal,
made from a half-dollar picked upon the field
of Antietam. The reception in the Executive
Chamber was attended by great crowds.

THE INAUGURAL.

Gen. McClellan in his inaugural address spoke
of the Southern question, and said: "I am
sure that we all agree in accepting as final the
emancipation of the negro, and his claim to full
and ample protection in all the rights of a
freeman. The prosperity of the Southern
States can be secured only by the full
emioyment of their rights of selfGovernment, with the attendant consequences
of peace order and executive. These States can

emancipation of the negro, and his claim to full and ample protection in all the rights of a freeman. The prosperity of the Southern States can be secured only by the full suppressed of their rights of self-foreriment, with the attendant consequences of peace, order, and security. Those States are now in entire possession of these rights, and the sealt is manifest to all in the absence of distributionee, and in the slow but sure return of a prosperity which, if not rudely disturbed by other causes, will soon react upon us, and give employment to very many of the idle hands among as. I trust, gentlemen, that you will arree with me in accepting the existing settlement of the Southern question as final, and in institute that no selfish interest of individuals of mistaken policy of party shall be allowed to revire a subject which honor and interest alike require to be buried forever among the dead is sues of the irrevocable past."

WANTIONAL PIRANCES.

With regard to the national finances, the General said: "As the great object of all it is our interest to hasten the return of confidence, security, industry, economy, and prosperity to our suffering people. It is a duty to express in the clearest and most decided terms reprobation of our just debts, to impair the national honor and credit, or to declare by law that a part of a dollar shall be a whole dollar. There is probably no grave objection to the remonetization of silver within the proper limits,—that is to say, to making it a legal-tender for small transactions and for convenience in making change. But in this event the silver dollar should certainly be made equal in present value at least to the gold dollar. If nothing is done to impair confidence in the national credit, we are on the road to prosperity, and ingal-tender paper momey will soon be so nearly at partial species of the fluctuations to the injury of its creditors and benefit of its Treasury, becomes a speculator in the markets, loses its canader for honesty, and in a pressing hour of the could appe peculators, bankrupt and disgraced.'

THE LEGISLATURE.

S Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—In the Senate the Drs Moixes, Ia., Jan. 15.—In the Senate the only business fransacted to-day was to complete the permanent organization. All the nominees of the Republican caucus were elected. Young, of Cas, raised the question that the Senate was not fully organized until it should choose a President pro tem., instead of H. W. Rothert, who holds the place by virtue of an election has assained. It was claimed that he was really Lieuteant-Governor, and that he was legally President until the inauguration of his successor, and the Senate sustained the theory, and refused, by a vote of 25 to 13, to elect a President pro tem. The House completed its organization. The nominees of the Republican caucus were elected without opposition. acpublican caucus were elected without opposi-tion, the Democrats having refused to make ocrats having refused to make hominations. No business was transacted, except the introduction of joint resolutions in
anor of the restoration of the old silver dollar by ex-Gov. Stone, of Mercer, and Messrs.
Thom of Webster, Hotchkiss. of Davis, and
kallery, of Lucas.

At 11:45 a. m. the Governor's message was kinered to both Houses. In his biennial message Gov. Newbold says that the reports of the miditor and Treasurer of State make a very midifactory showing of the financial condition of the State. The fiscal term began with balance in the general revenue of \$3,114.65. In meight into the Treasury during the term \$1,533,470.65, and the expenditures

1,986,559.75. Deducting the excess from \$1,986,559.75. Deducting the excess from the balance of two years previous, we have \$25,56 cash in the general revenue. In the last blennial message of the Governor, he stated, on the Auditor's authority, that there might reasonably be expected, during the term, \$1,062,000 of receipts, to meet \$1,553,227 of expenditures already provided for by law, leaving \$408,073 to be used for special purposes. The appropriations unde by the Sirteenth General Assembly overstepped this margin to the extent of nearly \$300,000. The result was that at the close of the fiscal term there were \$267,776,31 of outstanding warrants. Deducting therefrom the cash on hand, we find the State with a floating debt of \$256,750,75, which has since been increased until it reached, on the 5th inst., the enormous amount of \$340,820.55, more than \$90,000 in excess of the constitutional limitation of indebtedness, to say nothing of the funded debt. This is a condition of affairs without parallel in the history of the State. At the close of the previous term, the net floating debt was \$20,800.87. CThe ommonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations.

to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations.

The funded debt of the State is comprised of \$300,000 war and defense bonds, due July, 1031, and \$243,056,15 owing to the School Fund, together drawing during the term \$33,541.16 toterest. The interest paid on the floating debt for the same time was \$10,524.71, and from the lat of October last to the 7th inst., inclusive, \$2,253.85 more was paid. Several thousand dollars should also be added to the State's expenditures by reason of discount paid by the various institutions on State warrants.

ratious institutions on State warrants.

REMBDIES.

The Governor proceeds to noint out the course which he thinks the Legislature should take to remedy these evils. In his judgment experience has shown that the reduction of the maximum amount of the State levy to two mills, made by the code, was an error. The receipts from the tax-levy at this rate, with interest on taxes, will fall at least \$50,000 short of meeting the ordinary expenses of the State, including the annual appropriation for the new Capitol, leaving the other sources of revenue,—the insurance, the taxes, the insane dues, the fees, etc.,—to make up the balance, and meet additional expenditures the State may undertake. The receipts from these items, during the past two years, aggregated \$\$23,421,73. The General Assembly has for several years appropriated from \$100,000 to \$500,000 in excess of this sum. Prior to the adoption of the code, the two and a half mills did not much more than meet all demands after the expenses of the War had been reimbursed to the State. He is clearly of the opinion that the maximum rate should be increased; and that it onet also te should be increased; and that the maximum rate should be increased; and that it ought also to be sufficiently high to permit of at least haif a mill more for the levy immediately preceding the legislative session than for the other of the biennial period.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

Following are the amounts asked for by the loards of different State institutions for the coming year:

coming year:

Normal School
Agricultural College.
Soiders' Orphans' Home
College for the Blind.

SENATOR ALLISON'S NOMINATION.

The Republican cancus of the members of the Legislature, for the nomination of a candidate for United States Sepator, was held this evening, and was presided over by Senator Rumple. The 110 Republican members were all present, and Senator Allison was nominated by acclamation and without ballot, and received every vote. His name was presented by Senator Larrabee in a short speech, stating the overwhelming sentiment of the people of ceived every vote. His name was presented by Senator Larrabee in a short speech, stating the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State in favor of his return. Ex-Gov. Stone seconded the nomination in a speech of ten minutes, and closed by suggesting that the honor be tendered the Senator by accimation. Mr. Allen, of Henry, known as the leader of the only opposition which has appeared during the caucus, then moved the Senator's nomination by accimation. The motion was seconded by Senator Hebord in a brief speech, and then the vote was taken, and was unanimous. The remarks of the speakers in regard to Senator Allison's pusition on national affairs, including finance, were heartily cheered, showing that the party in this State thought in accord with him on these questions. The Senator, who has been in the city since Saturday evening, leaves at midnight for Washington.

The Republican cancus for the nomination of State Printer and Warden of the Penitentiary will be held to-morrow night.

оню.

ELECTION OF PENDLETON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The city has been
very quiet to-day. The Legislature met to-day
and cast their votes for United States Senator.
Pendleton received the entire vote of the Democracy in both branches. The Republicans, as decided at their caucus last Friday evening, voted blank. The Senate and House will ment in joint session to-morrow and declare Pendicton elected.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF COMMENT THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF COMMENT
on the action of Gov. Bishop in making his appointments months before he was cutitled to
authority. He is showing a disposition
to make a clean sweep of all the public
institutions. He to-day withdrew the name
of Chauncey Newton, a Cincinnati Democrat
nominated a few days since
Railroad Commissioner, and nominated William
Bell., Jr., ex-Secretary of State.
60v. YOUNG

will go to Cincinnati to resume the practice of The Hon. George H. Pendleton will give a re ception to morrow wight to the members of the Legislature, and everything is being done to make it one of the grandest ever known in our

make it one of the graudest ever known in our city.

THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—In the Senate a message was received from Gov. Bishop, withdrawing Gov. Young's nomination of Chauncey Newton, of Hamilton, to be Rallroad Commissioner, and nominated William Bell, Jr., of Franklin, for said position.

A message was also received from Gov. Bishop notifying the Senate that he had this day appointed the following as his military staff: For Adjutant-General, Luther M. Meilley; Assistant, Leander R. Hongland; Judge-Advocate-General, Samuel R. Hunt; Quartermaster-General, Charles Q. Young; Surgeon-General, J. Emmit Burns; Chief of Engineers, Frederick Geiger; to be Aides, with the rank of Colonel, William A. Birchard, Carson Lake, Richard Nevins, Jr., Griffin H. Edson, Evan F. Williams, Louis F. Schmidt, Rasph K. Page, James M. Williams, Thomas K. Roberts, and M. L. Hall.

A bill was introduced to reorganize the Reform School for Boys.

In the House a bill was introduced to increase the pay of jurors before Justices' courts to \$1

MINNESOTA.

AN INSURANCE LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Jan. B.—The House passed a bil to-day prohibiting voting by proxy in the elecized under State laws, but a few Senators de feated a suspension of the rules, and the bill went over in the Senate. It was designed to operate at the annual meeting of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company to-morrow, and was based upon statements that W. A. Nimocks. Secretary of that Company, has secured enough iron-clad proxies to give him the entire control of the Company for years to come.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis. Jan. 15.—The Senate invited

the resident clergy to open session with prayer.

A bill was introduced instructing the School
Land Commissioners to furnish County Clerks
with a list of State lands in their counties.
In the Assembly, bills were introduced for the paymant of labor in lawful money of the United States, for the erection of the County of Forest out of territory from Clark and Mara-

of Forest out of territory from Clark and Marathon Counties; repealing a nortion of the Dower law; for a public library in Milwaukee; amending the law relative to the school month.

A resolution of inquiry as to the feasibility of enlarging the Supreme Court-room in the Capitol was adopted.

PROPOSED REUNION.

The following appears in the State Journal to night, and explains itself:

Upon the request of several centlemen who were delegates to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, notice is hereby given that a remnion of the members, officers, and attackes of that body is hereby appointed to be at the Capitol at Madison on Friday, the list day of February, 1878, at which all surviving participants in the work of preparing that instra-

ment are requested to attend. An invitation is cerdially extended to the members and officers of the first Constitutional Convention to honor the occasion by their presence. M. L. MARIIN.

President of the Convention of 1848.

L. F. Kellous, Secretary of the Convention of 1848.

Already large numbers of old citizens of the State have expressed a determination to be present and take part in the ceremonics of the reunion.

The State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies hold a Joint Convention here on Feb. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Interesting papers will be read and an interesting and instructive time is anticipated.

UTAH.

MESSAGE BY GOV. EMORY.

SALT LAKE. Utah, Jan. 15.—The message of Gov. Emory to the Territorial Legislature was delivered this afternoon. He recommends a Territorial free-school law, as the support of free schools is now left with each school distinct. He recommends a second second distinct the second s free schools is now left with each school dis-trict. He recommends a secret ballot, and the revision of the divorce laws, to require five years' residence to applicants; says that but one person has been punished for the Mountain Meadow massacre; other parties have been indicted, but have evaded the officers; that arrest, trial, and conviction is improbable unless a suit-abic reward is offered. It is believed that

abic reward is offered. It is believed that friends in communication with these men warn them of the approach of the officers, and such vigilance is maintained that, although frequent attempts have been made to arrest them, they have been unsuccessful. He suggests that a committee be appointed to investigate the causes operating against the arrest of the indicted parties.

Polygamy has continued here for thirty years, and for fifteen years in violation of law. In allother States and Territories polygamy is punished. It is no less a crime here, yet the law remains a dead letter. Polygamous marriages are so frequent throughout the Territory, and the sentiment of the majority of the people is so much in its favor, that the officers, though charged with the duty of enforcing the laws, find themselves unable to do so without further legislation. This Legislature has sufficient jurisdiction to provide the enactments required, but if it watts, then it is the duty of Congress to provide such legislation as will meet the case. Polygamy and the light on of Church and gress to provide such legislation as will meet the case. Polygamy and the union of Church and State are the stumbling blocks in the way of a settled condition of affairs, and detrimental to the interest of the entire people.

LOUISIANA.

AN IMPLACABLE PLOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—In the Senate, Mr.

Texada called up the concurrent resolution of entatives to cast their votes in favor of any res entatives to cast their votes in favor of any resolution presented to Congress looking toward
the investigation of any charges of corruption
and fraud in procuring the Electoral vote of
this State. Mr. Burch addressed the Senate in
support of his resolution, which was defeated
by 33 to 6.
Mr. Zacheri opposed Burch's resolution in a
vigorous and eloquent address, and offered the
following substitute, which was adopted by
33 to 8:

following substitute, which was adopted by 23 to 8:

WHEREAS, Certain evil-disposed persons, with the object of creating turnoil, in order that they may profit thereby, are availing themselves of the difference existing at the time of the count of the Electoral votes to asperse the President of the United States and to arouse against his Administration an opposition based solely upon the constitutional and wise course pursued by him in restoring local self-government in the Southern States, and endeavoring to raise to a higher standard the civil service; and WHEREAS. The people of the State of Louisians look with satisfaction and approval upon the policy of peace, conciliation, and justice which has been inaugurated, and which has already given such beneficent truits; therefore, be it.

Resofted, etc., That the policy of the President toward the Southern States meets their hearty approval, and that in the continued execution thereof, as well as in his efforts to allay sectional discord and to reform the civil service of the Government, the President should receive the hearty support of every right-minded citizen without regard to party or section.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—At Harrisburg. Pa., terday, the Speaker of the House was aushorized by resolution to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to bring Representative Builard, the alleged em-bezzling member, before the Judiciary Committee to argue a question of privilege. Judge Clay-ton, of Delaware County, baving refused to re-lease him at the request of the Judiciary Com-mittee.

MARYLAND. VOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The balloting for Uni-Dennis, the present incumbent, received 19 votes; ex-Gov. Thomas, 13; Steiner, 1; ex-Gov. Groome, 10; Montgomery Blair, 5; scattering, 14. In the Senate the vote was: Dennis, 7; Thomas, 4; Steiner, 4; Robinson, 3; Hambleton and Stump, 2 each; Groome, Wicks, and Gark Leach,

OTHER STATES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Republication caucus to-night nominated Whitelaw Reid and Leslie W. Russell for Regents of the University,

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—In the House of Representatives to-day the following was reported favorably from the Committee on Federal Relations:

ral Relations:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the bill to repeal the Resumption act, now pending in Congress, ought to become a law.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—The joint Senatorial bailot stood: Williams, 52; Lindsay, 50; McCreary, 18; Boyd, 11. Adjourned. There is to be a caucus to-night.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—In the Democratic caucus at Frankfort to night four bailots were had

cus at Frankfort to-night four ballots were had without change, as follows: Williams, 43; Lindsay, 38: McGreary, 18; Knott, 18. Ad-ourned until Wednesday night. INDIANA'S DEAF AND DUMB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The thirty-fourth annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylun for the year ending Oct. 31 was made public to day. The institution is in a flourishing condition. Not a death has occurred for three years, though one pupil died at home of pulmonary consumption. The receipts for the year, including the work of pupils, were \$70,840.24; disbursements, \$70,594.79. There are now residing in the Institute 335 persons, pupils and instructors. The number cannot be increased without additional room. It is suggested that a separate department be made for the younger children.

INSANE. New York, Jan. 15 .- Assemblyman James H. Taylor, for years a member of the firm of Taylor & Sons, brewers, of this city and Albany, has been taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. His election to the Legislature is supposed to have affected his mind. He announced of late that he was concerned with great affairs of State, that he was a statesman, and should shape his course in the Legislature on business principles, and on Sunday morning proclaimed himself. "King of the Universe."

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15 .- This Sternoon Mrs. Caroline Read, a very worthy widow, residing on South Ninth street, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, inflicting is terrible gash, causing instant death. Despondency caused by the death of her husband is sup-posed to have been the cause, as she was in comfortable circumstances. She leaves two little girls parentless.

B'NAI B'RITH, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

LAPATETTE. Ind., Jan. 15.—At the session of the I. O. B. B. to-day the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, A. Kramer, St. Louis; First Vice-President. S. Wolfenstein, Cincinnati; Second Vice-President, Samuel Baron Lafayette; Secretary, A. Abrams, Cincinnati; Treasurer, B. Benjamin, Cincinnati. Adjourned to meet in one year at Dayton, O.

MME. RIVE-KING. given Mme. Rive-King by Mrs. L. T. Hodges at her residence, on Ninth street, this evening.

A large number of invitations were issued, and
the musical elite of the city were present to
welcome Mrs. King, who has a large number of
friends here. MILITIA OFFICERS.

Convention of the Commissioned Soldiers of the Illinois National Guard.

Their Meeting Held in the Representatives' Hall, at

A Short Address Delivered by the Governor and Commander-

Objects and Results of the Convocation --- Reception at Night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15 .- After the parade of the principal streets, with the Governor's Guard as escort, Col. James H. Barkley, of the Fifth Regiment, Chief Marshal, the officers marched to the State-House and Representa-tives' Hall, where Gen. Hilliard called the neeting to order.

Maj.-Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, commanding,

was chosen President, with Brig.-Gens. Tor-rence, Pavey, and Reced as Vice-Presidents. Lieut. Rupert, of Springfield, was chosen as Railroad Secretary, and Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Huntington, of Chicago, as Recording Secretary. The Rev. Chaplain, Martin, of the Fourth Regiment, offered prayer.

THE ROSTER OF OFFICERS PRESENT was called, from which it appeared that about 300—a majority of the general, field, line, and staff officers of the State-were present. Additional names of officers present were anounced to complete the roster.

COMMITTEES WERE ANNOUNCED on the Military Code, on Rules and Regulations, on Correspondence, on Uniforms, and on Rifle

Target Practice.

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard is Chairman of all com nittees, except the latter, which Inspector-General William E. Strong, of Chicago, heads. Inspector-General Strong spoke on the subject of target-practice, recommending that rifle-ranges be established in each brigade jurisdiction, and the State make appropriations to tablish and maintain such ranges, also to supply sufficient ammunition for rifle-practice twice a year for competition-prizes offered each com-

mand.
Adjourned until 2:30 p. m.
The Convention reassembled at 2:30 p.
and, after prayer by Chaplain Hutton, of
Fifth Regiment,

and, after prayer by Chaplain Hutton, of the Fifth Regiment,

THE GOVERNOR

and Commander-in-Chief entered the hall, the officers rising as he advanced to the platform. The Governor said:

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD: I present myself before you to-day—not for the purpose of making a speech—I believe that is not military. I come rather to testify my gratification in and appreciation of this gathering. When the Adjutant-General first urged this meeting I did not consider it so important; but, upon mature consideration, I thought it would be an excellent idea for you officers to get together to talk over the military code, crude as it is, to confer regarding the law as it exists, and, since I have seen this meeting. I am more than ever persuaded that your meeting is for the common good of us all. Many of you are not soldiers in the Hilmion National Guard, but many of you have had active national experience in war. It is not necessarythat I should say that I know comparatively nothing of military affairs, by experience or study.

It is a PECULIARITY OF OUR GOVERNMENTAL SISTEM

IT IS A PECULIARITY OF OUR GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM that the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army, may be entirely without military experience, or he may be fresh from a hundred battles. So also with the Governor, who is chosen rather for his supposed fitness for the execution of civil laws. Yet the Constitution makes him Commander-in-Chief of the State forces when not in the service of the National Government. I say this because the standing, credit, reputation, and effectiveness of the milital force, its failure or success, depend upon the Adjutant General and the other officers of the National Gaard. The Constitution empowers the Legis'ature to provide for the tation empowers the Legis'ature to provide militia, and so the Legislature passed a law

is,

and, therefore, it requires study and comparison of views among you, gentlemen, that you may see wherein it is lacking, and thus, by your recommendation, the remedy may be supplied by the Legislature. I say this while opposed to bayonetrule, and believing that the State must be governed wholly by civil power in time of peace. Yet I think you should be afforded such State aid and encouragement as is necessary to put the millita npon a proper footto put the militia upon a proper footing in case its services are needed. While not in favor of the employment of the militia it time of peace, yet I desire to see it in such condition that, if necessity should arise, it may be effectively employed. I do not want such a condition of affairs as existed at the time of the strike, when the military code had but a few weeks gone into effect, when organization was only just progressing, and when, outside of Chicago, Springfield, and a few other places, we had no ammunition at all. WHEN THE RAILBOADS OF THE STATE WERE

when the railboads of the state were blockaded and I was being telegraphed to all over for aid to suppress threatened disturbances, I telegraphed Sheriffs to do the best they could, and to the companies to make the best possible showing, even without ammusition. To the credit of the military they turned out, and did their best, and, with such a sapply as we could obtain, disorder was put down and the blockade raised. If we had had an effective militia force at that time, the strike would not have lested twenty-four hours, but you put down the difficulty. The State is greatly indebted to you, therefore, more especially as it was effected without loss of property, and no repetition of such scenes as those of Pittsburg.

Concluding, the Governor thanked the Conwintion for his hearty reception, and was applanded and roundly cheered.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HILLIAED read a lengthy paper on the importance of effective performance of staff duty and more prompt reports. The statement represenced that the militia force now consisted of 5,461 men.

Lieut-fol Parsons offered a resolution "that

that the militia force now consisted of 5,461 men.

Lieut.-Col. Parsons offered a resolution, "that the officers of the Iilinois National Guard, in Convention assembled, do hereby respectfully and urgenty request the Governor of the State of Illinois to make some immediate provision for the payment of vouchers issued for supplies furnished the State, and the approved pay-rolls of the Illinois National Guard for services rendered the State during the riots of July and August, 1877." The resolution elicted considerable discussion, and, when it was eyident that a sentiment in favor of such payment prevailed, it was urged that it would be better not to ask the Governor to do that which he could not, and the resolution was amended by adding the words "if the same can be done in accordance with the law," and so amended the resolution was adopted.

law," and so amended the resolution was adopted.

THE CONVENTION TOOK A RECESS to afford the Committees opportunity to meet. Upon the reassenbling of the Couvention, after a brief recess, the Committee on Military Code reported remanding the subject of revision of the code to a Commission of five, of which the Adjutant-General is to be the head, to perfect the code at a future time, and submit it to the officers for approval. The report also invites suggestions. Concurred in.

The Committee on Uniform reported in favor of the United States Army dress as a fatigue uniform for the National Guard. Agreea to.

Lieut. J. F. McNiell, on the part of the officers, presented Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard with a sword and belt. Gen. Hilliard feelingly responded.

sponded.

Complimentary resolutions to the Governor's Guard for its parade, to the railroads for courtesies, and to the Silver Convention for their fraternal greeting, were adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet next year at the call

of the Division Commander.

The Convention was a very large one, and the morning parade was very creditable.

To-night the Governor held a reception for the visiting officers at the Executive Mansion, and the same was a very large and brilliant contains. The Grand Encampment of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, convenes he to-morrow.

P. BLENA, Mont., Jan. 15 .- Col. MacLeod, Chief Magistrate of the British Northwest Territory, has arrived at this place, and reports Sitting Bull and band still at the old quarters, near Fort Walsh, and tout he has never crossed the line and has no desire to do so. The fugitive line and has no desire to do so. The fugitive Nez Perces are with Sitting Bull. Sixty lodges of Sloux have recently crossed the line from the American side, and report that a majority of the Sioux intend crossing to British soil. No instructions have been received by the British authorities to assign Sitting Bull's band to any reservation, nor has be been requested to more from the present location. The story regarding the white apprive held by Sitting Bull, Col. MarLeod regards as a sheer fabrication. Police officers have been continually in the Sioux guarters, and have failed to hear or see the faintest trace of a white

man there. The Northwestern Indians are reported well satisfied. The British have made treaties with all the tribes, save a few lodges.

Yankton, Dak., Jan. 15.—A report reached this city to-day, which appears to be authentic, that a few days ago twelve Indians at Spotted Tall Agency revolted against the local authorities, and threatened the lives of some of the official attaches of the Agency. Spotted Tall interposed to quell the disturbance, but was informed by the turbulent parties that, while they regarded him as their head Chief, they would not obey him under the operent circumstances. Spotted Tall then drew his revolver and killed two of the insurgents, when the balance retreated, and have not since been heard of. The cause of the difficulty, or whether it extends beyond the dozen Indians involved, is not known at this time.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following dispatch from Agent Irwin, at the Red Cloud agency: "From twenty to thirty lodges of Northern Indians stampeded on the night of the 10th, and left the impression that they were going to Sitting Bull, but are just as likely to go to the Little Missouri or Tongue Riverto join a camp supposed to be in that country."

Springfield.

in-Chief.

FINANCIAL.

CARLINVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—The closed doors of the banking-house of Chesnut & Dubois this orning bore the following notice: Owing to our inability to realize upon our securities we regret to amounce that we are compelled to suspend business.

CRESNUT & DUBOIS.

This was the oldest, and supposed to be the best, banking-house here. The firm have no statement to make to-day, but say that they will not resume. William Dubois was one of th Commissioners on the famous Macoupin Cour Commissioners on the famous Macoupin County Court-House, and largely interested in real estate. His son is owner of the Clima Corn-Planter Manufactory at Springfield. They own the Loomis House here, now closed. There has been a run upon them for some days, and a runnored withdrawal of a large amount by one depositor is said to have been the cause of their suspension. The other banks are expecting a heavy run as soon as the farmers become aware of the fallure.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 15.—Downer & St. John,
drug brokers at No. 20 Cedar street, have failed, and made an assignment to G. W. Alcott. Lia-bilities estimated at \$200,000. The house is well known, and has done an extensive business. known, and has done an extensive business. The failure was precipitated by the recent suspension of E. J. Dunning, Jr., note-broker, who held a considerable amount of the firm's paper. Alcott says Dunning now owes the nrm \$35,060.

Netter & Co. have filed their schedule of liabilities, showing them to be \$355,648, after deducting good collaterals now on hand. Of this amount \$70,000 is due to Netter's father-in-law and his brother, J. Elsas and Isaac Wolff. of Cincinnati, each \$55,000. Assets are estimated at \$25,500. Among other losers are Fitzhugh & Stuart, \$83,000: E. Sweet & Co., \$12,608: G. G. Havens & Co., \$25,000; Davis & Freeman, \$28,914; and D. Urquhart, of New Orleans, \$10,182. Other loses are numerous, but in smaller amounts.

BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 15.—Davis Brothers & Co. leather dealers, No. 73 High street, failed yes leather dealers, No. 78 High street, failed yes-terday. Their liabilities are \$300,000, half of which is secured. A large proportion of unse-cured indebtedness is in favor of Boston parties. The embarrassment of William C. Childs, leather dealers, No. 31 South street, caused the failure of Davis Brothers & Co. Charles Richardson & Co., dealers in paints and oils, No. 85 Oliver street, have also failed. Their liabilities are reported to be \$100,000.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15.—John Appel & Co., pork-packers, and James H. Snodgrass & Co., wholesale grocers, have made assignments The amounts involved are not given.

OIL PIPE.

A Big Scheme to Pour All the Oil into Special Dispatch to The Chicago Taibune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—A powerful lob

by is being organized here to force the passag of a free Oil-Pipe bill in the interest of a com bination that means to divert the oil-trade t Baltimore, whence oil will be shipped to Europe in the crude state, to Europe in the crude state, to be refined abroad. The battle Company, an organization that is odious in portions of the oil region because of its monopoly of the refining of oil, and it is intended to make a pipe line direct to Baltimore if the necessary legislation can be had in this State. The fight will be a desperate one, but she manifest sacrifice of vast industrial and transportation interests in Pennsylvania by the adoption of such a policy will probably defeat the measure. The fact that the reduced cost of transportation by a pipline to Baltimore would not benefithe producers, and that the reduction in the cost of oil would be realized mainly by the foreign consumers of the product will be a serious obstacle to the success of the movement. Oil is not taxed at all in this State, while the transportation lines which have millions invested to give it access to market bear the chief burden of taxation in Pennsylvania, and, if the "Free-Trip" law shall be enacted, would doubtless be attended with a direct tax upon the crude article. Both political parties are afraid of the oil-region next fall, and there will be sharp shuffling on both sides by the leaders to make the most capital they can out of the aritation. Much evil will probably be prevented this session by the fact that both parties are afraid of committing some fatal blunder in the Legislature, and this feeling cropped out to day in two propositions in the House in favor of an adjournment in a few weeks. of the refining of oil, and it is intended to make

THE CHINESE.

Statements Regarding the Minority Report of the Late Senator Morton. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—In reference to the Associated Press dispatch about Senator Morton's Chinese investigation, Col. Holloway says: "Mrs. Morton has the report in her pos session. A part of the report was found among the papers of the deceased Senator and put into the hands of the phonographic reporter of the Chinese Commission, by whom it is being put into the shape of an incomplete minority report. The report was taken in short-hand by C. W. Stagg, who copied it and turned the manuscript over to the Senator, and lost his notes. The minority report will be presented to Congress soon, and there is enough of it to indicate an intention on the part of the deceased Senator to frame a paper; recommending a humane and liberal policy in the treatment of the Chinese question."

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Minuesota, having jurisdiction over 129 subordinate lodges, with 8,000 members, begins its twenty-fifth annual communication to day. Acting Grand Master Durant, in his address, delivered to-day, fittingly eulogized the dress, delivered to-day, nttingly enlogated the late Grand Master, Braden, and the late Grand Tyler, Richardson. The Lodge of Sorrow, in commemoration of these deceased officers, is being held this evening under the auspices of Rose Croix Lodge, Scottish Rite. Richardson was first appointed Grand Tyler in 1855, and served continuously until his death, a few months ago.

1855, and served continuously until his destin, a few months ago.

The State Editorial Association was in session here to-day. About forty members were present. This evening's session was devoted to a comparison of experiences as to the amount of work for the public without pay required of country newspaper men. OBITUARY.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Mary A.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 15.—Art. Many A. Slingerland, widow of the late Col. Henry Slingerland, aged 73, died very suddenly at her residence here to day. She had lived at Ann Arbor for over fifty years.

Boerow, Mass., Jan. 15.—Benjamin E. Bates, President of the National Bank of Commerce, died last night.

SUDDEN DEATH.

omerial Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN. Mich., Jan., 15.—A. H. Reed, a traveling agent, middle-and, left home in good health this morning, and lew hours later fell dead in the street of Bliss. Id, twelve miles east of this city.

DISASTER.

An Excursion Train on a Connecticut Road Goes Through & Bridge.

Four Passenger-Cars Precipitat ed into the River Beneath.

Fifteen to Twenty Persons Killed and Large Number Injured.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE. HARTORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—A serious rail-road accident happened on the Connecticut Western Railroad just beyond Tariffville, about ten miles from Hartford, at 10 o'clock this evening. An excursion-train returning from the Moody and Sankey meeting at Hartford fell through a trestle bridge into the Farmington River. Two engines, one baggage, and three passenger cars went down. The number of killed is not yet known. Fifteen to twenty-five were wounded. Word was telegraphed to Hartford, the City Hospital notified, and a page of the west contraction. special train with surgeons sent out.

From five to twenty persons are killed. The names are not learned. The train contained

ten crowded cars. One of the wounded is the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Winsted. Geo. P. Hatch and Thomas Francy, engineers, were also wounded.

Four cars of the excursion train went through

he bridge. Five dead bodies, two men and three women, were recovered. There are many yet in the wreck.

Twelve physicians have gone out with a relief

train from this city. It is impossible yet to get the names of the dead or injured. The latest reports say the killed are fifteen to twenty. No names received up to this hour—

CATTLE-SHEDS BURNED.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15.-On St vening a fire was discovered breaking from ne of the great stock-sheds connected with th extensive distillery of Holman & Fairbanks here. They are feeding about 2,300 head of cattle for Messrs. Waixel & Alierton, cattle-dealers, of the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, and the shed burned contained about 500 head, of which 287 head were burned, and about 175 badly injured by the flames. The loss in cattle is about \$25,000, fully covered by insurance in fifteen companies. The loss to the distillers is about \$5,000, covered by \$2,750 losurance. The owners and insurance agents were investigating to-day. The cause of the fire is unknown. It was a scene of great danger and excitement.

MINE-EXPLOSION. Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—By an explosion in Potts' colliery, near Ashland, four med— Henry Jones, Hugh Wilson, Walter Cosgrove, and a man named Guyer—were killed. Georg Scheber was severely, and two others slightly injured.

FIRES.

AT PITTSBURG, PA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG. Pa., Jan. 15. — Shook's livery stable, on Cedar avenue and Liberty street, wa entirely consumed by fire to-night, togethe with three horses and several carriages. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, partially insured in Pittsburg companies. The fire is supposed to

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 855 at 6 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the basement of No. 308 Sedgwick street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Dyer. Cause, cornhusks on the floor catching fire from some unknown cause. The alarm from Box 121 at 6:15 last evening

AT EAST SAGINAW Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 15.—The mill of the White Feather Lumber Company, on the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central, north of Bay City, burned last night. Loss \$9,000; no insurance.

AT LOWELL, MASS. last night caused a loss of \$26,000; insured.

A SLAVE'S CURSE.

The Superstition Attaching to the Death of a Bad Man's Sons by Dueling. Special Distatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Savannah special says Waiter S. Harley, the duelist, died this morn idg. An inquest was held, and the verdict was that deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound inflicted by some person unknown to the jury. This is the second member of this family who has lost his life in a duel. Thomas Harley, his brother, was one of a large party of South his brother, was one of a large party of Southerners who moved from Charleston to Texas at
the close of the War. He had been in Texas
but a short time before he became involved
in a quarrel. A duel was the result,
and Thomas Harlev received a wound from
which he died soon afterward. Col. Harley,
the father of the family, was known as an uncommonly passionate man. At one time he became enraced at one of his female slaves, and
at once sold all of her children to punish her.
In her sorrow and anger she cursed her master,
telling him that the children of a man so merciless as he would surely come to some bad end.
Walter, the son who has just been killed, was
commonly considered the best member of the
family. His tragic taking off is considered a
verification of the old slave's prophetic curse.

THE WISCONSIN GRANGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—The sixth annual session of the State Grange commenced at the Nehall House to-day. Organization was ef-fected and an address was delivered by Worthy

fected and an address was delivered by worthy Master Sherwin this evening. He argued in behalf of co-operation, and denounced Congress for neglecting the farmers. He spoke against the school-book monopoly, high rates of interest, etc. The State agent has purchased \$164,000 worth of goods during the year. There has been little change in the financial or membership condition. The sessions continue during the week.

WHISKY IN DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—The City Cou this evening voted in favor of an ordinance al-lowing liquor saloons to be opened on Sundays, by a vote of 11 to 12. The State law, however, prohibits such opening, and the Council vote is only a bid for the saloon-keepers' support. THE CRISPINS.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15 .- The Crispin troubles have extended to Marlboro, Mass., where se eral strikes began yesterday. CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

They Could See It. They Could See It.

It was so apparent to the Centennial jurors, when they came to compare Benson's Capcine Forous Flaster with other perous plasters of the property of the p

WASHES without rubbing. Post-dively harmics to citching, totally subting ever know to the four pounds of soap. Mrs. Heary Ward Beacher recom-mends it to all bousekeepers. Sold by Grocers. Price, Scents. Depon, 21 Platt-8t., New York. PINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

55. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1.000

-ALRX PROPRING ITA' & CO. Scoters, No. 12 Will-st. New York, make destrable invesments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to
twenty times the amount intested. Stock bought an
carried as long as dealered on deposit of 3 per cent. In

AMUSEMENTS HOOLET'S THEATRE,

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE

MR. FRANK JONES BLACK HAND, OR THE LOST WILL.

Beautifut Scenery and Mechanical Effects mainted arranged expressly for this play. Come darly in or to secure a seat to she our GREAT COMPANY VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS. Mattnee Friday, 23:0 p. m. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

JOHN DILLON, SENSATION DRAWA. F. A. ANDERSON.
G. F. LEARGER.
ALICA HASTINGS.
BORRALDIN NAYE.
ROARING PARCE. Prominent Characters QUIET FAMILY
EVERY MOUT AND SATURDAY MATINES.

LYCKY Mouth AND SATURDAY MATINES.

Pour comedians in the case.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

H. HAVERLY. (Late Adelphi.)

Proprietor and Man The People's Great Wednesday Matinee and Night.
Great Success of the Popular Star and Author,
MRL. JOHN A. STEVENS,
And his Dramatic Combany. This great play found
on items from the press, and entitled UNKNOWN.
Hemember this is the great cheap price Theatre.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CURRENCY. WASHINGTON. Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to a persons who may have claims assimite the Tolic Nations. Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be thushington by Jackson, Roceivers with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this disc, they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY RNON.

Comptrolier of the Currency.

RAILHOAD TIME TABLES ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

ORIGAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY, Picket Omees, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the decots. Leave. | Arrive. *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. s *10:30 a. m. * 3 40 p. s

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, be easy and Council Bluffs, on the train leave it 10:30 a. The No other road runs Pullman or any out bottle cars west of Chicago.

G-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, EURLINGTON & QUINCY BATLROAT
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiam av., and disterents—and Canai and Sixteenth—sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Chr.
st., and at depots.
Trains. Leave. Arrive.

Leave. | A

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridgs, or
Twenty-third-st. Tricket Office, 122 Randonph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tickes
Office. cd South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Mous,
and at depot.

| Leave. | Arrive. Milwankee Express.

**T:55a. m.

**T:55p. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. P. and Minneapolis are good either via Medison and Prai du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | A

Leave. Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. Depar | Arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS. MATHEY with great success

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 10-w Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omah the Pacific Express.

St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. .. *10:00 s. m. * 4:00 p. m. St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. .. * 9:00 p. m. : 7:00 a. m

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

MICRIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAN.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of
dioph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Falmer House.

Mail (vis Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 9:35 a. m Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 n. m Kaiamazoo Accommodation. 7:45 p. m. 9:35 a. m Atlantic Express (daily). 9:515 p. m. 9:350 a. m Night Express. 9:500 p. m. 9:350 a. m FITTSBURG, FI. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWA!
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office
65 Clerk-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hote

Trains leave from Exposition Building, roe-st. Ticket Offices: 85 Clark-st., Pr Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Bu

CHICAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAIL Depot, corner of Van Suren and Sherman-stal Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrival

new President of the Board of Trade will ow the boys to yell, even when they are

Dietach, yesterday beld an inquest on tre, a colored woman, 40 years of age, uddenly at 306 Clark street yesterday

temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE ag), was at 8 a. m., 25 degrees; 10 a. m., m., 25; 3 p. m., 27; 8 p. m., 28. Barat 8 a. m., 30.00; 8 p. m., 30.13.

ore has started out on his "Tour of the cat." preparatory to his appearance at the Exposition. He played last night in Buffalo, en route to fill his engagement here a week ridsy and Saturday, when he gives his well" to Chicago.

Lane, County Superintendent of visited the schools of Englewood is his intention to visit all the of the city in the county personal acquainted with as many of the

Chairman), Hjortsberg, Kadish, Stockton, and Withrow. A communication from a gentleman residing in Holiand, Mich., in reference to the Netherlands system of dyking, which is being used for the defense of the Lake-Shore Drive, was read by the Chairman. Mr. Cole, Engineer of the Board, he some over to Holiand to confer with the gentleman, and no action was taken in regard to the letter. The Board passed upon a number of small accounts, and then adjourned.

CITY TAXES.

The absolute necessity of economy and retrenchment on the part of the Council in dealing with the appropriations for the ensuing year is asrougly illustrated by the figures given below. The total tex levied for last year, including State, county, and everything else, is over 4 per cent, and is just about as much as the citizous are able to stand. The valuation fixed by the State Board in the three fowns comprising the City of Chicago for the year 1877 was \$148, 400, 087. The appropriation made by the Council last year and collected on this valuation was \$14, 12, 002, or very nearly 3 per cent on the year and the valuation,—3 per cent being \$4, 452, 000. From the general shrinkage of all values, it is likely that the assessments to be made in May for this year will fall nearly \$20,000,000. To impose on this lessened valuation an increased burden of taxation, or even to appropriate as much as was appropriated last year, would be to carry the rate of taxation up to over 5 per cent, \$140,000,000. To impose on this lessened valuation an increased burden of the council last year, would be unable to enduce.

county, cic., included, and to pile up a mountain of taxation which the citizens would be unable to enduce.

SENATOR JOHN BURHLER,

who was stabled by Michael Marso Monday morning, was vicited last evening by a Trincure reporter, who found him resting easily in a room over the bank, ou the corner of Milwankee and Chicago stvenues. He stept well Evonday high, and improved rapidly during yesterday. Being a healthy, nunscring man, Mr. Buchler has borne his injuries with becoming fortitude. He conversed quite feely with the reporter, and gave an account of the number in which Marso first attacked him. He says be had encavored to assist him out of his difficulties, but Marso was not willing to do as he should have done. Excellent care and attention is given the wounded man, and he will probably be about in a short time.

**Marso was brought before Justice Merrison yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and held without bail to the 25th.

**THE CAKLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH has for a long time been suffering from creditors, and a few weeks ago the liter, Mr. Holbrook, the pastor, left. A church council was called and met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the church. All the churches with the exception of Union Park and Evanston were represented, with pastor and elegate, the number present being twenty-two. The law, S. J. Humphrey was elected Moderator, and C. S. Peake' of the Lewit Street Church, Secretary. The business before them was at once entered upon. A statement of the finances of the Church was read; and showed things in a fair condition, Mr. Holbrook being paid in full. The council docided to dismiss Mr. Holbrook, and to consider the church Deacons Hanson, Norton, Diexson, and Messra. George H. Bliss, W. W. Clarke, Lyman Taine, W. D. Ward, and M. Cook. These gentlemen took no part in the proceedings, however. A meeting of the Church Society wills soon be held to take action as a church. A petifion is now around for the formation of a new society, which has fair chances of success. The Rev

Lieut. Clark is on his way East to recuperhis labors having been very onerous for the
year and a half.

ROTEL ARRIVALS.

ROTEL A. Creigaton,

L. P.

ROTEL ARRIVALS.

ROTEL AR

"THE UNKNOWN."

AND WHAT ANOTHER UNKNOWN."

AND WHAT ANOTHER UNKNOWN TOLD HIM.

There is an actor playing at the Adelphi Theatre this week whose name is placarded upon bill-boards and dead-walls as John A. Stevens, who appears in his own play of "The Unknown." Yesterday it came to the ears of one of The Tribuxs reporters that this gentleman had stated that columns of favorable criticism in the Chicago papers had been offered to him, providing he came down with \$50. That being a pretty low figure, considering that there are several critics connected with the Chicago press, the reporter thought that he would call upon the "Unknown" and get his own version of this matter. He found Mr. Stevens at the Sherman House, who stated that he was ready to answer any questions which might be put to him. Mr. Stevens has a Jovelike form and a blonder mustache, of both of which he has reason to be proud.

The conversation was opened by The Tribuxar representative asking him if he had been approached by any newspaper man for money.

"I have not," replied the gentleman.

"Did not you state that the columns of the press had been offered to you for \$50?"

"No, sir."

"Did a newspaper man ask you for money for a favorable notice?"

"No. sir."
"Did a newspaper man ask you for money for a favorable notice?"
"No. sir."
"Did some one come to you to borrow \$50 of you for a newspaper man who pretended to be the dramatic critic for one of the papers?"
"No. sir. A gentleman—a prominent gentleman—told me that I could not get the ear of the press here unless I came down first with \$50."

"No, sir. A gentleman—a prominent gentleman—told me that I could not get the ear of the press here unless I came down first with \$5.0."

"Please give me his name?"

"I cannot do that, for he may not represent the press at all, and he may be wholly irresponsible."

"But, Mr. Stevens, it is necessary for the information of the members of the Chicago press to know who it is that proposes to sell them for so inconsiderable a sam?"

"That I cannot tell you. When I came here I was told that if I wanted favorable notices in the Chicago papers I should have to come down with \$50 to fee the boys."

"And did you believe that?"

"Well, I thought that if I did well here I should give a supper to the members of the press—"

"Well, as I was going to say. I told the gentleman if it was necessary to pay \$50 the manager might do so, and take the money from the receipts at the box-office."

"Did he do so?"

"I would not fay the money myself, and if it was proposed that the manager should do it, of course I should have to sanction it. Buffaio Bill's agent told me, himself, that he paid \$50 for his notices, and they did not deny it at the bounness-office of the theatre."

"De they sanction this business?"

"Well, they don't encourage it, but they don't deny that it is done. I am told that Mr. Morrissey, Rose Eyting's accent, went up to the Owi Club and spent \$300 for wine, and still the press abused him, and I could not understand how that was."

"Do you believe that the columns of the press of Chicago can be bought for \$50? Don't you think that a low figure, to say the least?"

"Well, I could hardly believe that the dramatic columns of the papers could be bought at all. You see I have kept away from the papers entirely, so that they could give me such criticism as they pleased; yet this lyesterday] morning they hardly said anything about me. The Tuibune had a short notice, but the Tuibune

"No, sir. Come around and see the play. I'll give you tickets."
"I am not the dramatic critic and I never go to theatres. I would like to know the name of the man who offered you favorable notices in the Chicago papers for \$50."
"I can't tell that. The man may be totally irresponsible, and I don't think it was any man connected with a newspaper who made the proposition. I told the proprietor of the Sherman House the story as I got it yesterday."
"And you decline to give me the name?"
"Yes, sir, and I don't think you ought to say anything about it, because it can do no good."
This was, in sabstance, the conversation that took place. Either Mr. Stevens is trying to get some free advertising, or else some irresponsible individual has been trying to get some money out of him.

BANKS.

CHICAGO SAVINGS:
The depositors of the Chicago Savings Institu-

which free did, and presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Receiver. Mr. Hinckley, be requested to apply to the Court for leave to sammon witnesses and make examination for the purpose of ascertaining who the officers, Trustees, and agents of the bank have been, and what disposition has been made of the money intrusted to them by depositors; and that, for the purpose of such examination, the Receiver be authorized to use any money in his hands.

The persons them signed the resolution, and it was found that \$24,000 was represented.

The tales of the depositors show Carl Junge to be a most accomplished lar, he telling a depositor after he had burst that he expected to open in two weeks. Among the bills was one of the Swedenborgian Church amonting to \$600. The meeting, after a little chat, adjourned.

THE OTHERS.

Receiver Glover is putting things to order in his seen officer by the state of the see the seen of the see

borgian Church amodnting to \$600. The meeting, after a little chat, adjourned,

THE OTHERS.

Receiver Glover is putting things to order in his new office, No. 71 Bearborn street, and has little news to report. He expects a letter from the Comptroller every day, assenting to the declaring of a first dividend. After the arrival of such a letter, the depositors in the Central National will receive a portion of their money.

Dr. Turpin reports that he is collecting a little money every day, although he has not a few apolications for extensions. Innsament as he has shout all the property on hand that he cares to pay taxes on,—and finds it impossible to sell-it for anything near what it is worth,—he does not look with an approving eye on processes of foreclosure, and accordingly generally gives the applicant further time, provided there is any possibility that by so doing he will in the end get the amount due. The first dividend is not yet exhausted, but is being depleted by driblets every ay.

Judge Otis has pothing to report except that "Certain negoliations, my dear sir, the precise nature of which the interests of the depositors do not admit of disclosing just now, are in progress. They are in relation to the sale of those bonds and other securities in New York, but everything is talk so far. No papers have been signed, and we shall have to go into court and ask for a confirmation of the proposed arrangement before we enter into it." With what the Judge hopes to realize from the sale of these securities and the money he has on hand, he expects to declare a first dividend of 10 per cent some time next month.

THE FRANKLIN. AN ATTEMPT AT ITS REVIVAL. The emptoyment sgencies have revived. The suspension caused by the revelations in The Theorem was only temporary, and people who do not read newspapers are handing over \$1 and \$2 in order to get them to use their "best endeavors" to procure situations for the applicants. How much the efforts amount to is shown by the admitted fact that Chandler & Co., Room 20, No. 135 Clark street, could not give the name of a single person for whom they had secured work, and J. B. Sherlock & Co. (the Franklin Agency), Room 4. No. 167 Madison street, could give as the result of two months' work one place, for filling which the lucky man gets \$6 a week. It is not claimed that these arents do not try to get work. They may do so, but, measuring their attempts in this direction by their success, it would seem to be throwing away money to nay them for their trouble." Any one could certainly do as well as they by himself, and save his cash.

In the interview had by a TRIBUNK reporter with the party by the name of Johnson, who runs the Franklin Agency, he being, as he asserted, merely an employe of J. B. Sherlock & Co., Johnson sand he would see his principal and set from him references as to his standing in the community for the information of the Franklin Agency he bring a he as the protect called at the office of the Franklin Agency several times, but the "Johnson" was not in. Men in search of work, who had advanced money, also called and were unable to see him. From the locked door of Room 4 it was supposed that Sherlock & Co. had given up the business. The failure to advertise strengthened this coaclusion.

After a silence of two weeks, however,

an "ad." appeared resterday morning, and a reporter visited Mr. Johnson resterday for the purpose of learning the reason for the purpose of learning the reason for the purpose of learning the reason for the neglisence about giving Sherlock's references. He found Room 4 open, and inside were six men. Johnson, four who seemed to be hangers-on, and a confiding young man who was about signing one of those peculiar contracts, —a contract which binds only the applicant to pay \$2 or \$5, —a contract os skillfully worded that, if a man believed he had been swinded and sought a remedy in the courts, the judge would laugh at him for being such an egregious fool as to affix his signature to it. The young man referred to, who appeared to be from the country, signed and paid the price, and Johnson put the money in his pocket. The others then talked in an encouraging way, and the youth went off, doubtless with the idea that he will drop into an excellent situation within a week. He may and he may not. Ten thousand to one are the odds for the latter.

The reporter called "Johnson" to one side, and told him of the complaints about his office being shut up.

"That isn't true." said he. "I have been here since you interviewed mie, every day except Saturday, when I left about half-pasi I o'clock."

"Hasn't the office been closed at all!"

"Only during certain hours of the day, "dinnertime, for instance."

"Is Mr. Sherlock in now!"

"No. He is out among the business men."

"I called to get his references at the time you appointed, but you had gone out."

"Well, I saw him that afternoon, and told him what you wanted, and he said he would let it go until the next day, in order to see what sort of an article you wrote. When he saw it, and told him yeferences."

"He has been a long time in Chicago, has he not?"

isiness men."

"I have one of your circulars, which states that.

F. Worcester & Co. are the proprietors of the rankin Agency. Is that true!"

"They used to run the agency. Worcester rered, and Sherlock continues the business."

Franklin Agency. Is that true?"

"They used to run the agency. Worcester retired, and Snerlock continues the business."

"When was the change made?"

"Three or four weeks ago."

"Why do people make complaints against you?

say that they give you money and that you never get them work?"

"I don't know. We are trying to establish a good business. We tell applicants that the times are hard, that situations are few and men plenty, that the chances are against them; but, if they wish us to use our best endeavors, and comply with our terms, we will aid them all in our power."

"How is business now?"

"We haven't been doing much lately."

"Shedock will not furnish any references?"

"He said he wouldn't."

This ended the conversation.

The truth is, there is no such man as J. B. Sherlock. He is a myth,—a shadow, behind which "Johnson" tries to hide hunself. If he had been in Chicago "for years," and was "well known," the directory man would not certainly skip him year after year, as it also does that of A. F. Worcester. Being a myth, and "Johnson" having said that he knew of no one who would indorse himself, the reader is left to draw his own inference as to the responsibility of the Franklin Employment Agency.

THE BARBERS.

FIGHTING THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY OF society whose daily vocation is to shave and sham-poo their fellow-men decided that, in the course of numan events, the time had arrived when war prices must be discontinued, if business was to continue. Men had developed among men an evil habit of shaving themselves, or an equally repre-hensible practice of going unshaven altogether. It was true that, for hair-cutting purposes, they It was true that, for hair-cutting purposes, they still sought the services of the tonsorial artist, but even in this a sad falling-off was shown. In former days long hair was held sacred to the Indian fighters of the variety stage and spiritualistic devotees of an advanced type. Now all is changed, and business-men, doctors, lawyers, even ministers of the Gospel; go through life hairy as Sampson and bearded like the pard.

The cause of this sad falling off was the high prices charged for porsonal ornamentation. It was all very well-in time times for a man to pay a dollar for having his hair cropped and his head shampooed, mustache waxed, etc. But the panic came, the real-estate millionaires had to shin around to find cash for the outcher and grocer, the savings-bank Presidents went to Europe or around to and cash for the dutcher and grocer, the savings-bank Presidents went to Europe of the County Jail, the Whisky Ring busted up, and the gambling-houses were closed, and throughou the land the cry went up that 15 cents was to much to pay for a shave. A reform was imperatively demanded, for the barber's business was of

BANKS.

CHICAGO SAVISGE

The depositors of the Chieseo Savings Institution, lately defanct, gainered in the law office of Barker & Buell, McCormick Block, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of seeing what could be done to increase-the amount liable to come to them at the end of the Receiver's term, which looks at present to be about 2 per cent. Only about twenty-two persons were present, mostly poor and hard-working citizens. One poor German woman burst into tears and stobed out that she had lost \$1,200. A French lady wanted to know if there was no law, and each that such things could never happen in France. An Irishman swore vengeance in case his money was not forthcoming from that Junez.

The meeting was caled to order by Col. Wajerman, who stated that it had been called for the wieher of the depositors.

Receiver Hinking came forward and stated that the institution was organized under a State charter in 1857, but did not receive deposits until 1870. It had no capital or anything to work on streets, and put up a building from the depositors were mangels as Directore. In 1874 the bank rented the following because the subortines amounts to a bounce and a house and lot on Malnut street were also helmod in the assets. The Gegosits amounted to between \$47,000 and \$50,000.

Mr. Waternam thought that seem chairs of the subortines and a loue and lot on Malnut street were also included in the assets. The deposite amounted to between \$47,000 and \$50,000.

Mr. Waternam thought that seem chairs of the depositor, and the interest of the content of the

of the Historical Society was held last evening, President Arnold in the chair. The attendance Mr. Arnold stated that the Society had received a portrait of William H. Bowen, its first President, and expected soon to get one of William B.

Ogden.
Secretary Hagar reported the accessions to the library since the annual meeting as 397 bound vol-umes and 516 unbound volumes and pamphlets. Among the donations was a large and beautifully illustrated Swedish Bible, published by order of Charles XII. in 1703, which was presented by Charles J. Sundell, of this city.

COOK COUNTY, AND DANIEL P. COOK,
after whom it was named. It was originally
organized out of Peoria County in 1831. Within
its boundaries were the present Counties of Cook,
Lake. DuPage, and a part of Will. After giving a organized out of Peoria County in 1831. Within its boundaries were the present Counties of Cook, Lake, DuPage, and a part of Will. After giving a history of the county organizations, and the changes which the territory now comprising Cook had undergone since the creation of the Territory and State of Hilmois, he passed to a biographical sketch of Mr. Cook. He came; to the Territory and State of Hilmois, he passed to a biographical sketch of Mr. Cook. He came; to the Territory in 1815, when 21 years of age, and settled at Kaskaskia, the Capital, practicing law. He soon afterwards became editor of the Hilmois Intelligencer, then the only newspaper in the Territory. In 1816 he was appointed Anditor of Public Accounts by Gov. Edwards, and a few months subsequently, after the election of President Monroe, was sent to England with dispatches to John Quincy Adams, recalling him in order to accept the position of Socretary of State. After his return, Cook was appointed and for a long time served as one of the Territorial Circuit Judges. He was elected three times to Congress, but was defeated in 1826 by Joseph Duncan. By overwork in Congress and in politics his physical system, naturally weak, broke down completely under this blow. By his physician's advice he went to Cuba, but in a few montas returned to his home unimproved, and died in October. 1827, agea 34 years. Gov. Ford, in his history, said that more than half of Cook County's prosperity was owing to his exertions in Congress in behalf of the canal. He was one of the first public men who openly opposed slavery as an institution. The first proposition ever promulgated for giving to actual settlers tree homesteads was in the form of a bill introduced into Congress by him. It was not until some years afterwards that the wisdom and expediency of this policy was appreciated and adopted. But it was in connection with the canal that he especially distinguished himself—a work that did unore to stimulate and hasten the settlement and development of the region between La

and Hennepin, and others started on their perilous journeys from this place. It continued to be a French trading post from 1721 to 1760, and it was made by them a rendezvous for the expeditions against the hostile vibes of the then Far West. The English got possession by the Treaty of Paris, and placed a garrison in the fort. The feelings of the Indians against them were bitter, and they massacred the soldiers, and, except those at Detroit, not a British soldier remained in the region of the lakes. The fort and town were burned, according to some, but Carver, who visited the place in 1768, three years afterward, said that the fort was given up to England. In September last Mr. Smith himself visited the site, and found traces of the fort and remains of the palisade. No permanent settlement had existed

palisade. No permanent settlement had existed there for years.

MR. B. F. CULVER
then read a memorial of Col. Samuel Stone, which was prepared by Mrs. William Barry. Mr. Stone was born in Chesterfield, Mass., in December, 1798, and held many important trusts. He came to Chicago in 1852, and lived here until his death in May, 1876. Having no special business, and always earnest and active, he devoted himself here, as he had cisewhere, in an energetic, but unostentations, way to great public objects of interest, chiefly historic, scientific, and humane. He was one of the first to assist in laying the foundation of the Historical Society, and aided the Librarian, Mr. Barry, materially in arranging material. He was also interested in the Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Astronomical Society, and a Trustee of the Eye and Ear Indirmary before it became a State institution, also an active member of the Humane Society. His life was a succession of noble disinterested deeds and generous sacrifices, which were known only to those brought into near personal relations with him. His most striking moral characteristics were unassailable integrity, adelity in trusts, intense humanity, steadfastness in friendship, and absolute unacidahness. His record was without a spot or blemish, and his memory would be revered by those whom he had blessed.

nemory works and the papers were thanked, and repleased to furnish copies for filing away in the
archives of the Society.

Mr. Arnold announced that Tuesday week Gen.
Joseph Leake would read an interesting paper upon
the Relations of England, Rursia, and Turkey
with reference to the highways to India and the

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The fifteenth annual meeting of the Board of Di-rectors of the Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department was held at No. 19 Dearborn

Fire Department was held at No. 19 Dearborn street last evening.

The first business was the auditing of numerous bills, after which the report of the Recording Secretary, D. B. Kenyon, was read. The report showed that at the beginning of the year there was showed that at the beginning of the year there was \$10,687.48 in the treasury of the Association in money and notes, the result of the Association in money and notes, the result of the success of the annual balls, and that during the year \$1,000 had been paid out on account of the Field & Leiter fire. The total expenses had been \$2,573.18. The report further set forth the names of those who bad died, and from what cause. The deaths had been there, one of whom had been killed on duty: thirty-eight had joined the Association, and the membership Jan. 1 was 325. The report was accepted.

The Treasurer's report was submitted and accepted. It showed that the balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1877, was \$1,570.90, and the receipts since \$5,590.94. The amount paid out was \$5,123.18, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,046.85. The report further showed that the total assets of the Association were \$10,470.00.\$2,046.85 of which was in cash and the balance in notes and bonds.

Mr. Petrie introduced the following, which elicited a lengthy discussion, but was finally adopted:

Resoured, That the Treasurer is hereby ordered and directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Police and Fire-

A committee appointed at a former meeting to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association regarding the death of John H. Scharenberg, who came to his death from injuries received at the late Field & Letter fire, reported appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

On motion, the Treasurer was voted a salary of \$150, the Recording Secretary \$200, and the Financial Secretary \$150, for their services the past year. The Chairman took his pay in thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

As soon as the old Board had adjourned, the new one elected by the several fire companies organized for the election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year. nation for the ensuing year.
The election resulted as follows:

The electron D. J. Swenie.

Vice-President—E. B. Chandler.

Treasurer—Thomas Barry.

Recording Secretary—D. B. Kenyon.

Financial Secretary—D. D. Healy.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Judge Jameson took the Bench in the Criminal give him time to rest.

inmates of the Jail to-day, in obedience to a recent order of the Board. The Grand Jury yesterday passed on numerous petty cases known as jail cases. No complaints will be heard until the regular docketed cases have been disposed of.

The Public Service Committee had before it yesterday a bill from one J. H. O'Kelly for \$27.75 for damage done his property at No. 655 West Madison street by the late judges of election. He had already been allowed rent for his place, and the bill was disallowed.

bill was disallowed.

The Committee on Public Service yesterday fixed the pay of the employes of the Clerk of the Procate Court, allowing them the same pay that was given in the other court offices for the same class of work. The Clerk estimates that his office will cost about \$30,000 per year, and that the receipts from him will be about \$15,000.

\$30,000 per year, and that the receipts from him will be about \$15,000.

The secret-of Fitzgerald's advocating the suspension of Order No. 4 in the County Agent's office, it is said, is that he will be a candidate for Sheriff next fall. To get votes he proposes to starve the widows and orphans, for it is well known that with the easpension of the rule in question the appropriation for the County Agent's office for the year will be absorbed in the next ninety days.

County-Clerk Klokke hade a demand on Gen. Lieb yesterday for his December pay-roll, and received the reply that he did not have it, but that it was in the possession of a broker, etc. The broker was seen during the day by some of Lieb's upusid employes, and they were promised their pay in full to-day. Those who were not paid by Lieb were those who refused to be assessed by him.

The sub-committee appointed to examine into the late estimate of \$25,000 in favor of Sexton on the Court-House work had an informal talk yesterday morning, but in the absence of certain explanations nothing was done. Mr. Burling was inclined to object to the estimates on various grounds, and to relieve Sexton of any further so licitude in the dome work. Another meeting will be held Friday, at which Sexton will be present, and when some conclusion will be reached.

During the first year fhe county—has paid for a great miner of surfeal instruments for was a the

will be held right, as which sexion will be present, and when some conclusion will be reached.

During the first year fhe county has paid for a great number of surgical instruments for use at the Hosoital, but no one appears to know what has become of them. The Hospital Committee proposes to look over the bills paid, and find out just what has been purchased, and then set about ascertaining where the instruments are to be disallowed, except in urgent exec, the idea having zotten out that much that has been purchased in this line in the past has not been needed for the Hospital.

The Board Monday authorized the County Clerk to employ experts and make a thorough examination of his predecessor's accounts, and yesterday the work was commenced. The experts have a big joo on their hands, and when they are through will show up a rich condition of affairs. Among otner things they will show that the Committee having charge of and passing on Lieb's reports the past year came a great ways from doing their duty, and. Intentionally or unintentionally, covered up a great deal they ought to have exposed, and audited a great many accounts that would not pass muster before an infant class.

THE CITY-HALL.

No appropriation for the Bridewell grounds will be asked for by the Mayor this year. Over 500 pounds of shouled meat and game were condemned on South Water street restorday. Among the staff was another lot of bob-yeal. Building permits were granted yesterday to Robert Smith for a two-story stone-front dwelling and a two-story barn at 520 West Monroe street, to cost \$8,000, and to Charles Stoac for a two-story and basement barn at 349 and 351 State street, to cost \$2,000.

Three cases of small-pox were reported yester-day, one at 428 West Van Buren street, and one

There were 146 persons who died last week, being an increase of 35 over the preceding week, and a decrease of 27 for the corresponding week of 1877. Of these there were 3 deaths from scrict fever, 3 from small-pox, and 6 from diphtneria, while pnuemonia carried off 13. Of the departed, there were 82 males and 64 females; 50 married and 96 single. and we single.

The amount of water used by people during 1877 aggregated an average of 52,000,000 of gallons per day, or 140 gallons each day for every man, woman, and child in Chicago, calculating our population at 430,000. This shows a remarkable waste somewhere, as enough water was used each

ries, except in Washington and Lake Parks, where an appropriation was made to pay for trees planted the previous year.

PARDONS.

The number of pardons from the Bridewell issued by the Mayor last year was 186. Of these fifty-eight were recommended by Aldermen and Citizens, eighteen by the City Physician, and the parties sent to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum, twelve on the recommendation of the Police Department, sixteen on the recommendation of the several vity departments where the parties had been convicted of non-compliance with city ordinances, and, had agreed to do as the city demanded. One was pardoned on the recommendation of the State Attorney, one on Law Department of City, had one for a witness: twelve on petition of imployers: four were sent to hospital, and four were pardoned on the recommendation of the Superintendent. None were released until a Mall investigation had been made into the cases by the Mayor, and there was apparent good cause existing for granting a pardon.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.
The Secretary of the Health Department, ock L. McVickar, has just completed his fir report for 1877. It shows a credit deconomical administration of the occupancy of the composition of the compo and economical administration of the ominder the direction of Dr. Occar I wolf. The following is an abstract of treport: Amount of appropriation, \$61, 340 amous expended, \$45, 907. 62; balance on hand, \$15. 343. 38. The salaries of office-employees are eighteen sanitary inspectors amounted to \$23. 38. 36; attendants in small-pox hospital, \$1, 30. Appropriation for pest-house supplies. \$3,00. 433. 36; attendants in small-pox bospital, \$1.303, Appropriation for pest-house supplies. \$2.000; expended, \$1,802. 28; balance on hand, \$1,097. 72. Printing and stationery appropriation, \$1.500; expended, \$911.91; balance, \$500. 80. For the removal of dead animals and scavenger work, \$30,000 was appropriated. The amount expended was only \$17.183. 77, leaving a balance on hand of \$12.816.33. There was \$500 appropriated for disinfectants: expended, \$251.53; balance on on hand \$278.47. For vaccine virus there was expended \$1,853. Appropriation for extra scavenger service, \$500, of which \$311.30 was expended, leaving a balance of \$188.64 on hand. Of the incidentals fund, \$182,51 remains on hand.

CRIMINAL.

A coll of heavy black rubber hose found on Wes

son Street Station terday passed through this city having in charge a young man named John Ryan, arrested in Streator, and wanted for embezzlement and seduction. Special Treasury Agent B. H. Hinds went over to the Post-Office yesterday and seized \$150 worth of books and other dutiable matter that had been imported through the mails in violation of the Customs lawe.

toms laws.

The store of S. W. Stryker, No. 167 Madison street, was burglarized Monday night and about ten dozen fine hats carried off. Last August they had a similar experience, losing a lot of furs, and in September gentlemen in need of hats called in. A man named Crowley, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets, was yesterday before Justice Foote for resisting arrest New Year's evening. He admitted guilt, and a nominal fine was imposed upon him. A man named Robinson, who was in the saloon and assisted Crowley in the resistance, was similarly fined. The prosecution which merely to establish a justification of the arrest which was made by Lieut. Bell.

Bell.

Detective Flynn yesterday arrived home from Cincinnata, having in charge Joseph Leidel, alias Crawford, the murderer of Shanley. While not exactly acknowledging his gait, the young man's feelings and actions betray a guilty conscience, and it is highly probable that he will plead guilty and throw hinself on the mercy of the Court. He is a rather smart-looking young fellow, about 22 years of age, and was brought up in the city under bad influences. Years ago his father, now a Cincinnati gambler, kept a den in this city, near the old Briggs House.

Minor arrests: Iver B. Frieze, hastardy on comkent a den in this city, near the old Briggs House.

Minor arrests: Iver B. Frieze, bastardy on complaint of Amelia Paulsen; Frank Graham, found by Officer Barlow in possession of two feather pillows; James Smith, stealing a pair of overshoes in the hope of getting a prison home for the winter; Edward Stevens, larceny of some notions from a show-case at the "Fnir," on State street; Mollie O'Connell. "Irish Moll." found drunk on the street with over \$1.000 in jewels and money on her person. Haberi Merdeld, larceny of \$37 and some clothing from his employer, James Whoaton, owner of an eating car on the corner of Lake street and Fifth arenne.

wanke along with Alba W. Dennett, the childmurderer. The story of the escape as told by
Keegan is a most wonderful one. From an upper
window they suspended a rope made of bedclothes, and dangling at the end of this they swung
back and forth against the side of the jail
until they gained a sufficient impetus, when they
let go, and landed astride of a wall, seven feet
from the building, the top of which wall was nearly
twenty feet from the ground. Keegan will be sent
back to-day. His comrade, Dennett, has not yet
been heard from.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the followine: Mary Murphy. receiving stolen property.
\$300 to the Criminal Court: Dorn Williams, larceny of a vifilinfrom Richard Emidy, of the Geogria
Minstrel troupe, \$500 ditto; Mrs. Lindsay, larceny of \$7 from F. G. Rubin, of No. 2 Cook street,
\$300 ditto; Charles Moore, larceny of clothing
from the laundry wagon of Henry Newman, No. 74
Third avenue, \$500 ditto; Michael and John Murrby and William and Michael O'Brien, larceny of keega and brasses from the Downor & Bemis Compañy, \$500 each to the
Criminal Court. Justice Mofrison held William
McMillan, burglary of a railroad can near Brighton,
\$300 to the Criminal Court; Michael and, starbing John Buchler, continued without bail to the
25th. Justice Kaufmann held Mrs. Sarah M. Dodson, proprietress of the Ene House, corner of Erie
and North Clark streets, charzed with obtaining by
a mortgage \$1.75 from G. Jukes, of No. 584 Fullerton avenue, on property which was already
mortgaged.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

John Burn, a Belman candy-store keeper at No.

21 Blue Island avenue, last evening shot a little
G-year-old named Mary Scadden in the oreast.
Burn sars the child had been teasing him all day,
and he is always being annoyed by the children of
the nelrhornood. He is badiy crippled, and is of
a cranky disposition. She had made several visits
to the salventy disposition. She had made several visits
to the sore, and the last time, he says,
she spit on the windows, whereupon he shot at her

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.

The vote yesterday on the question of adopting a city form of government resulted in the utter defeat of the proposition, as follows:

Pars Jail and will be tried to-day. He refuses to disclose the name of his pal.

The Philosophical Society, Inesday evening, in the Public Library rooms, held a meeting of more than ordinary interest, the attendance being large and the exercises unusually diversized.

Lieut.-Gov. Sauman read a paper on "Cook County and the Man After Whom It Was Named."

Mr. E. J. James, of the Evanston High School, followed with an aole "Criticism on the Protective Tarift System of Henry C. Carey."

Mr. R. R. Scott, the Town Collector, has filed his bond of \$282, 462,04, and, having procured from the County Clerk all requisite books, is ready for business.

NORWOOD PARK.

The tast regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Norwood Park was held Saturday evening, present Burahus, Dunlan, Stavers, and Winchell. President Seymour being absent, Mr. Dunlap was chosen temporary President. Bills for work on the streets and highways to the amount of \$239, 32 were ordered paid; court costs, \$31; special assessments, \$15.

BILLIARDS.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yester fiths, a subscription-book publisher of this city, to compel an account. It seems that in the winter of 1874-'75, a contract was made between the parties by which Griffiths was to have the agency of "Guizot's Popular History of France" and for the "Picturesque World." Estes & Lauriat claim that Griffiths agreed to take 2,000 complete sets, Griffiths then began a sult against the Boston firm claiming about \$13,000 damages for the breach of claiming about \$13,000 damages for the breach of contract; but on demurrer the suit was dismissed. Estes & Lauriat in turn then began a suit against Griffiths, alleging that they had sustained dam-ages to the amount of \$4,000, and also that he owed them about \$4,000 more for books sold to

Margaret McGreevy filed a complaint yesterday charging that her husband, Henry McGreevy. left be in 1860, less than two years after their marher in 1869, less than two years after their mar-riago, and has never since returned. And she thinks nine years' grass-widowhood sufficient to satisfy all the demands of law or equity. Only lass March Mary Schuttler was married, and she lived with her husband. Christian Schuttler, for six weeks in bilasful ignorance, when she dis-covered that he had a wife and ten children living in Iowa. She did not feel like keeping a second mortgage on his affections, and now seeks to have it foreclosed by strict foreclosure without equity of redemption.

Judge McAllister was not in court yest

Judge McAllister was not in court yesterday, owing to illness. He will have no call until Monday, as he is preparing his opinion in the West Park Commissioners' case.

Bankhufter Matters.

William E. Briggs, a grocer at No. 1197 West Madison street, was the only bankrupt yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, are \$6,786,24, besides \$4,000 due on accommodation paper. There are no assets beyond exemptions. Reference to Register Hibbard.

In the case of Alexander White et al., the Assignee was authorized to advertise for bids for the machinery, etc.. of the bankrupts.

Aaron E. Jones was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Feb. 15. In the case of Levi J. Unna, a composition meeting was held yesterday monthing, and the creditors accepted 10 per cent on their claims in cash within twenty days after the confirmation of the composition proceedings.

\$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George D. Boyden began a sait by attachment against A. C. Gifford to recover \$1,000.

William Gibbs commenced an action in trespass against Edward Trask, C. G. Lincoln. B. F. Lith, and —— Chilson, laying damages at \$5,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Adam Baer, letters were issued to Adelina Baer, under bond for \$20,000.

In the estate of F. M. Kimball, letters were granted to Waiter Kimball, under bond for \$1,600.

CRIMINAL COURT. granted to Waiter Kimball, under bond for \$1,600.

Frank Wilson was found guilty of tapping a till, and given five years in the Penitentiary.

John Scanlan pleaded guilty to assault, and was given one year in the County Jail.

George Miller was tried for assault and acquit-

THE CALL. JUDGE ROGERS-759 to 770, and 2, 568, Smith ve, Hartung. No. 754, Johnson vs. Zuder, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-Set case 1, 564, Tuttle vs. Noble, and calendar Nos. 523, 528, to 531, inclusive. No. 578, Deckert vs. Witkowsky, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-Burnt record case No. 208. Chamberian vs. Sutherland. No. 200 on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS-169, Becker vs. Heliman.

berjain vs. Sutherland. No. 200 on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMS-108, Becker vs. Heilman.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE BLODGETT—
L. Weed Company vs. The Empire Fire-insurance Company, \$1,050.—Bank of Montreal vs. & A. Mason, \$11,631.12.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—D. K. Tenney vs. Lewis H. Bisbee, \$335.83.

JUDGE GART—Samel Meyers et al. vs. John McCormick and Morris Brown, \$207.35.—Charles Scates et al. vs. Bernard A. Stamforsk, \$2-4.

JUDGE JANESS—Research, \$300 morgan, condemnation vs. Bernard A. Stamforsk, \$2-4.

JUDGE JANESS—Same vs. Same vs. Same vs. Same; Same; Same for \$4.200 for opening Seymour street through to West Lake street.—Same vs. Same vs. Same vs. Same vs. Same vs. Same; Same for \$4.200 for opening Seymour street through to West Lake street.—Cincuit Court—Judge Rocers—Supelen F. Gale vs. Nathaniel Norton, \$4.199.60.

JUDGE BOOTH—N. B. Brant, administrator, vs. John Lill. Edward Forster, and A. J. Weekier, executors of the will of William Lill. deceased: verdict, \$3,00, and motion for new trial by defendants.—Henry Openheimer et al. vs. Louis Luchtenmeyer; verdict, \$325, and motion for new trial.

VAGRANT LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Special Depoted to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 15.—Judge Lowry, of the Superior Court, to-day rendered an opinion holding that the first section of the law known as the Suspected Felon act is unconstitutional on the ground that, under its provisions, defendant can be held and put on trial without a written complaint, and can also be virtually compelled to testify against himself, both of which are in conflict with the Constitution. The law was drafted after the lillinois Vagrant act, which was recontly decided unconstitutional by Judge McAllister, This is the first time the question has been raised in the Indiana courts.

The People of California Get a Great Storm, and Feel Very Good Over It. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15.—Within the last twenty-four hours the entire State, so far as heard from, has been visited with a rain-storm. In the vicinity of San Francisco Bay from one to three inches of rain feil in different localities, the fail being the heaviest to the north and northwest. No detailed reports have been received from the northern coast, the storm having prostrated the wires. The Sacramento Valley has received from one and a half to two inches. In the San Joaquin Valley about an inch has fallen. The Santa Clara Valley has had a good supply, in some places reaching two inches. In the Salmas and Pajuro Valleys about one and three-quarter inches tell. In the southern coast counties the inches fell. In the southern coast counties the fall has varied from a half-inch to an inch and three-quarters. In Los Angeles Vailey the rain has been everywhere accompanied by a strong wind from the south and southeast, which still continues, and though the rain has ceased in most localities during the afternoon indications favor a continuance to-night. The present storm is considered sufficient to insure good crops.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

Never ending for neglect of your treth. Enamel and gold filling at the lowest living rates. The inest and best set only \$8. Go early and avoid the rush. McChesneys' elegant dental establishment, corner Clark and Randolph streets. MARBIAGES.

PEACOCK-MUND-Saturday, Dec. 12. by the Kev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. Russell D. Peacock and Annie M. Mund. Ao cards. HUGHES-CADWELL-On Monday evening, the 14-binst. by Prof. Francis L. Patton, D. D., Joseph B. Hughes and Miss Carrie Cadwell.

OWERS-At his residence, 67 North Sanga

OWERS—At his residence, 67 North Sangamon-st., George Owers.
No Jec of funeral will be given.
RUGGLES—Jan. 14. at No. 419 West Washington-st., George D. Ruggles, aged 43 years.
No Jec of faneral hereafter.
EP Boston papers please copy.
SUMMERS—Jan. 15. 1878. Annie Pendry, eldest dauguter or Osmoud and Rhous Summers, agou 8 years and 8 months.
Yuneral from 18 Granger-st., 9 a. m. Wednesday.
EP London (Eng.) papers please copy.
IVES—Jan. 15. of general prostration. George Ives, aged 68 years 11 months and 9 days.
Funeral from his late residence. No. 67 Thirty-serenth-st., af 11 o'clock on Thursday, by carriages to Moschill.
DEAN—Suddenly, in Rochester, M. Y., on Sunday morning, Jan. 12, Dr. H. W. Dean, in the 60th year of his age.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE ST. of Illihood, 273 Thirlieth-st., Obligan tween wabash and Michigan-vas. The woman tween wabash and Michigan vas. The woman tween weather than the state of t

Original and Standard Manufact OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-E, LL BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

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Warranted free from all impurities. The bourse can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on received 75 cents. BABBITT'S

POTASH THE PROPRIETOR will give an outer of the or every ounce of impurities found to many of these preparations.

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BANKRUPT SALE MANUFACTURER'S STOCK CITY MADE BOOTS & SHOES,

LEATHER, ETC.,

At Our Stores, 78 & 80 Randelph-st,
Thursday Morning, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock.
Ladies' Shoes. Men's Shoes. Misses' and Chapmande Good.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO.. Austicesers. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,

Friday, Jan. 18, at 9:30 a. m., IMMENSE DISPLAT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, One Magnificent Chamber Suit, Rosewood; one South Parlor Suits.

CARPETS, STOVES, &c., &c. eneral Household Goods, General Merchandist, ELISON, POMEROY CO. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-WHITE GRANITE WARE TABLE CUTLERY, TIN WARE,
NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 6-20
AT 174 EAST RANDOLFH-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions.

DRY GOODS. WOOLENS, CLOTHING, PUBL. Hats, Caps. Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c., THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 9:20 o'co.
AT 174 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., 24 5-2-WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Randolph-st

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

We shall seil at half-past 9 o'clock this morning a full line of NEW FURNITURE, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room, Hall, and Office Furniture

Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Second-hand Faralten and General Merchandise. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

68 and 70 Wabash-av. BOOT AND SHOE SALL On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 9:30 a.

We shall sell an unusually attractive all lines of Seasonable Goods, incheful line of RUBBERS and AECTICA BEAVER and WOOL-LINED GO and SUCKER BOOTS in all circa.

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CS & 70 Warney

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DE. FOR DYCE BARKER, New quires less, is less disarrageab or. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New ferred to any other laxative.
A WINEGLASSPUL A grery genuine bottle bears the FRED'K DE BARY

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FIRE INSURANCE Capital paid up. \$ All invested in United States

ke and Ohio R. R. Bonds

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90 WASHINGTON A Savings Institution where all D olders, control the management s s arising from the locating of mon-COUNTY OR **And City Vouchers**

LAZARUS RECEIVER'S No. To the Creditors and Stockholders Life-Insurance Company, of C A Petition by the undersigned the Circuit Court of Cook Count the direction of the Court as to ings against the Stockholders a the Capital Stock of said Companther supposed liability as holder to such Stock.

The application will be argued in Judge Williams on the Slat day and parties interested may, if the and be heard.

SAMUEL D. W.

SAMUEL D. W. GRATES AND MA GRATES FIGH OCEAN STEAMS **AMERICAN**

Philadelphia and 1 The only transatiantic line salling can Flag. Salling every Thursday and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR Carrying the Belgian and United 8 every twelve days, alternately fro and NEW YORK. DIRECT and O'l Urafts in amounts to suit. rafus in amounts to suit.
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W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL

ANCHORIA, New York and Glassian Anchoria, Jan. 10, 6 am; ETHAGALIFN'A, Jan. 26, 11 am; HOLLY New York to Glassow. Liverpool UTOPIA, Jan 23, .9, Da m; ALSA Colins, 835 to 870. Second cabine. Excursion Tickets at red Drafts issued for any amounts at a GENUERSON BRUTHERS. STATE I BELFAST, AND LONDO BELFAST. AND LOND
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North German The steamers of this Company day from Brenngs Pier, foot of listes of passage From New London, Harre, and Bremen, cabin, sed gold; steerage, \$30 and passage apply to 2 Bowis Great Western St CORT WALL. Williams.

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Cabin passage, \$50. Sen, and \$7 Steerage, \$51. Return Tickets at paid Steerage certificates. \$23.

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